

August 7, 1972

Passman  
Pelly  
Pepper  
Poage  
Pryor, Ark.

Rarick  
Rooney, N.Y.  
Ryan  
Stephens  
Stubblefield

Stuckey  
Talcott

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Pelly.  
Mr. Rooney of New York with Mr. Talcott.  
Mrs. Hansen of Washington with Mr. Mathias of California.  
Mr. Blatnik with Mr. Hutchinson.  
Mr. Blanton with Mr. Chamberlain.  
Mr. Ichord with Mr. McClure.  
Mr. Jones of Tennessee with Mr. Baker.  
Mr. Landrum with Mr. Passman.  
Mr. Carey of New York with Mr. Miller of California.  
Mr. Davis of Georgia with Mr. McMillan.  
Mr. Dingell with Mr. Brown of Michigan.  
Mr. Flynt with Mr. Long of Louisiana.  
Mrs. Griffiths with Mr. McDonald of Michigan.  
Mr. Nedzi with Mr. Broomfield.  
Mr. Ryan with Mr. Baring.  
Mr. Stuckey with Mr. Hungate.  
Mr. Clay with Mr. Pepper.  
Mr. Ashley with Mr. Conyers.  
Mr. Alexander with Mr. Lennon.  
Mr. Stubblefield with Mr. Pryor of Arkansas.  
Mr. Stephens with Mr. Rarick.  
Mr. Edmondson with Mr. Hagan.  
Mr. Burlison of Missouri with Mr. McCormack.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may revise and extend my remarks on the bill just passed and, further, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members desiring to do so may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 15641, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 15641) to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. FISHER, NEDZI, LENNON, HAGAN, LONG of Louisiana, DANIEL of Virginia, MONTGOMERY, BRAY, FIRNIE, CLANCY, and POWELL.

#### PERMISSION TO FILE CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 15586, PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS, 1973

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers may have until midnight tonight to file the conference report on H.R. 15586, public works appropriations, 1973.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. LINK. Mr. Speaker, on August 3 I was absent during rollcall No. 298. Had I been present I would have voted "aye."

#### RADIO FREE EUROPE AND RADIO LIBERTY AUTHORIZATION

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3645) to further amend the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948.

The Clerk read as follows:  
S. 3645

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 703 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 is hereby amended to read as follows:*

"Sec. 703. There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of State \$38,520,000 for fiscal year 1973 to provide grants, under such terms and conditions as the Secretary considers appropriate, to Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. Except for funds appropriated pursuant to this section, no funds appropriated after the date of this Act may be made available to or for the use of Radio Free Europe or Radio Liberty in fiscal year 1973."

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. MAILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a section will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

(Mr. MORGAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, the bill S. 3645 authorizes an appropriation to the Secretary of State for grants to Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty for the fiscal year 1973.

The amount involved is \$38.52 million.

This authorization for the fiscal year 1973 was previously approved by the House on November 19, 1971, by a vote of 271 to 12. It was a part of a 2-year authorization which the Senate, unfortunately, would not accept. That is the reason why we bring this matter before the House for the second time. The funding level has not changed, however. The amount which the House authorized in 1971, and the amount contained in the

bill presently before the House, are identical.

Mr. Speaker, the bill S. 3645 is a stop-gap measure requested by the executive branch. It will allow Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty to operate during the current fiscal year while certain studies relating to their future funding are completed and analyzed by the Congress. These studies include one by a special Presidential Study Commission and others by the General Accounting Office and the Library of Congress.

The amount proposed to be authorized is the full amount requested by the executive. This amount has been justified to the authorizing and the appropriations committees of both Houses. It does not contain any fat. It will simply allow the two radio stations to keep their activities at the 1971 level, without any program expansion or general salary increases.

Mr. Speaker, the appropriations for Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty for the fiscal year 1973 have already been approved by both Houses of the Congress, subject to the passage of this authorization. In both instances, the full amount was granted.

Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty have done good work during the past 20 years. They have been a vital communication link between the West, and the peoples of Eastern Europe and Russia. This link must continue until the Congress has an opportunity to study its future, and make an intelligent decision about it.

One more thing: Our allies in NATO recognize the value of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. They do not want to see these operations closed. But more time is needed for negotiations to see if our NATO partners can contribute to the upkeep of these stations—and how much.

For these reasons, Mr. Speaker, and since this is an interim measure which was previously approved by the House, I urge the approval of the bill before us.

Mr. MAILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support this legislation which would authorize \$38.5 million for fiscal year 1973 for the operation of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

Members will remember that last year the House by a vote of 271 to 12 approved a 2-year authorization for the radios. Unfortunately, we encountered an extremely difficult conference with the Senate, which resulted in agreement to authorize funding for only 1 year. That authorization expired June 30.

This year the Senate acted expeditiously, passing S. 3645 on June 16 by a vote of 59 to 2. The legislation for fiscal year 1973 is in reality a stop-gap measure. It will enable the radios to continue their activities while a study commission to be named by the President studies the relevance of the radios to the current objectives of U.S. foreign policy.

The excellent work of both Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty in the past has been widely recognized. The Presidential study commission, together with studies

onstrators tried to force their way into police lines and tried to break into that mission. On April 12, 1971, a pipe bomb was thrown and tore a hole in the wall of the 14th floor Madison Avenue office of the Consulate General.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. MAYNE. On September 20, 1971, a pipe bomb exploded at the Mission of Zaire, causing property damage and injuring the daughter of an American citizen passing by. A few hours later, another pipe bomb was found at the Malawi Mission to the U.N. On December 28, 1971, the Syrian Mission was broken into by young people who sprayed red paint over the walls, bookcases, and rugs, and harassed the Syrian Ambassador by scattering leaflets in his presence.

Mr. Speaker, I feel we should act upon the urgent request of our Ambassador to the U.N., George Bush, who is well known to all of us, and pass this much-needed legislation promptly today. He also testified about the wives of Soviet diplomats being insulted and harassed while shopping in supermarkets and department stores. They were cursed in Russian and their feet trod upon. The Soviet Ambassador to the U.N. has been followed and the backs of his shoes stepped upon by hecklers. Bricks have been thrown through windows, paint has been thrown against the walls of buildings, motor oil has been placed in car radiators, burning rags in gas tanks and molotov cocktails have been thrown at mission vehicles. This is the kind of climate the United Nations has been living in.

As a result, Ambassador Bush had to conclude:

There is a general and, I am sad to say, a justified consensus among the representatives of members of the United Nations that their physical security is threatened.

I share his strong view that the least we can do as a country is to pass this legislation, to assure those foreign representatives of governments who find themselves in the United States that we, in the United States, are concerned for their safety here and that we will do what we can to protect it.

This issue—the issue of protecting foreign officials in the United States—has become a major one in the United Nations. It has an impact on other areas of substantive work of the United Nations and it is detrimental to the United States achieving its goal in that organization. Ambassador Bush made this very clear indeed in the following strong summation to the subcommittee:

In trying to persuade or convince another representative to support a U.S. position. I am obviously at a disadvantage if he carries the memory of a recent case of harassment or other incident which jeopardized his safety or that of his colleagues in his mission.

One step we can take to help alleviate the problem is the speedy passage of the legislation before you today. Like Mr. Macomber, I do not pretend that the passage of this legislation will solve all our problems in New York, or even solve most of them, but it is a concrete step we can take now. And it is an important step. Taking this step would give the Federal Government new tools. It would

allow my staff more effectively to deal with certain crisis situations that occasionally occur and thus, I believe, would have substantive benefits in increasing the protection of foreign officials in New York. In addition, another benefit of enactment, from my perspective, would be to show the good faith of the United States. We have promised to do all we can to improve the situation. If we do not take this step, we not only give new ammunition to our enemies but we seriously risk the disillusionment of our friends.

I would also note that we expect—indeed demand—protection by the host country of our personnel stationed abroad. We should do no less than what we expect others to do. Otherwise we might be confronted with something less than adequate protection for our own people.

Mr. Speaker, we must not shirk our responsibility to make the United States a reasonably safe place for foreign diplomats to live and work and most especially those who come here to perform vital functions of the United Nations. I urge all my colleagues to vote "aye."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. DONOVAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 15883, as amended. The question was taken.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 380, nays 2, not voting 50, as follows:

[Roll No. 301]

YEAS—380

Abbutt  
Abernethy  
Abourezk  
Abzug  
Adams  
Addabbo  
Anderson, Calif.  
Anderson, Ill.  
Anderson, Tenn.  
Andrews, Ala.  
Andrews, N. Dak.  
Annunzio  
Archer  
Arends  
Ashbrook  
Aspin  
Aspinall  
Badillo  
Barrett  
Begich  
Belcher  
Bell  
Bennett  
Bergland  
Betts  
Bevill  
Biaggi  
Biester  
Bingham  
Blackburn  
Boggs  
Boland  
Bow  
Brademas  
Brasco  
Bray  
Brinkley  
Brooks  
Brotzman  
Brown, Ohio  
Broyhill, N.C.  
Broyhill, Va.

Suchanan  
Burke, Fla.  
Burke, Mass.  
Burleson, Tex.  
Burton  
Byrne, Pa.  
Byrnes, Wis.  
Byron  
Cabell  
Caffery  
Camp  
Carlson  
Carney  
Carter  
Casey, Tex.  
Cederberg  
Celler  
Chappell  
Chisholm  
Clancy  
Clark  
Clausen, Don H.  
Clawson, Del.  
Cleveland  
Collier  
Collins, Ill.  
Collins, Tex.  
Colmer  
Conable  
Conover  
Conte  
Corman  
Cotter  
Coughlin  
Crane  
Culver  
Curlin  
Daniel, Va.  
Daniels, N.J.  
Danielson  
Davis, S.C.  
Davis, Wis.  
de la Garza  
Deaney

Dellenback  
Dellums  
Denholm  
Dennis  
Dent  
Derwinski  
Devine  
Dickinson  
Diggs  
Donohue  
Dorn  
Dow  
Downing  
Dulski  
Duncan  
du Pont  
Dwyer  
Eckhardt  
Edwards, Ala.  
Edwards, Calif.  
Ellberg  
Erlenborn  
Esch  
Eshleman  
Evans, Colo.  
Evins, Tenn.  
Fascell  
Findley  
Fisher  
Flood  
Flowers  
Foley  
Ford, Gerald R.  
Ford, William D.  
Forsythe  
Fountain  
Fraser  
Frelinghuysen  
Frenzel  
Frey  
Fulton  
Fuqua  
Galifianakis

Garmatz  
Gaydos  
Gettys  
Gialmo  
Gibbons  
Goldwater  
Gonzalez  
Goodling  
Grasso  
Gray  
Green, Oreg.  
Green, Pa.  
Griffin  
Gross  
Grover  
Gubser  
Gude  
Haley  
Hall  
Halpern  
Hamilton  
Hammer-schmidt  
Hanley  
Hanna  
Hansen, Idaho  
Harrington  
Harshbarger  
Harvey  
Hastings  
Hathaway  
Hawkins  
Hays  
Heckler, W. Va.  
Heckler, Mass.  
Heinz  
Helstoski  
Henderson  
Hicks, Mass.  
Hicks, Wash.  
Hillis  
Hogan  
Holifield  
Horton  
Hosmer  
Howard  
Hull  
Hunt  
Jacobs  
Jarman  
Johnson, Calif.  
Johnson, Pa.  
Jonas  
Jones, Ala.  
Jones, N.C.  
Karth  
Kastenmeier  
Kazen  
Keating  
Kee  
Keith  
Kemp  
King  
Kluczynski  
Koch  
Kuykendall  
Kyl  
Kyros  
Landgrebe  
Latta  
Leggett  
Lent  
Link  
Lloyd  
Long, Md.  
Lujan  
McClary  
McCloskey  
McCollister  
McCulloch  
McDade  
McEwen  
McFall  
McKay  
McKevitt

Drinan

Alexander  
Ashley  
Baker  
Baring  
Blanton  
Blatnik  
Bolling  
Broomfield  
Brown, Mich.  
Burlison, Mo.  
Carey, N.Y.  
Chamberlain  
Clay

McKinney  
Macdonald, Mass.  
Madden  
Mahon  
Mailhard  
Mallory  
Mann  
Martin  
Mathis, Ga.  
Matsunaga  
Mayne  
Mazzoli  
Meeds  
Melcher  
Metcalfe  
Michel  
Mikva  
Miller, Ohio  
Mills, Ark.  
Mills, Md.  
Minish  
Mink  
Minshall  
Mitchell  
Mizell  
Mollohan  
Monagan  
Montgomery  
Moorhead  
Morgan  
Mosher  
Moss  
Murphy, Ill.  
Murphy, N.Y.  
Myers  
Natcher  
Nelsen  
Nichols  
Nix  
Obey  
O'Hara  
O'Konski  
O'Neill  
Patman  
Patten  
Perkins  
Pettis  
Peyser  
Pickle  
Pike  
Pirnie  
Poff  
Powell  
Freyer, N.C.  
Price, Ill.  
Price, Tex.  
Pucinski  
Purcell  
Quile  
Quillen  
Rallsback  
Randall  
Rangel  
Rees  
Reid  
Reuss  
Rhodes  
Riegle  
Roberts  
Robinson, Va.  
Robison, N.Y.  
Rodino  
Roe  
Rogers  
Ronalio  
Rooney, Pa.  
Rosenthal  
Rostenkowski  
Roush  
Rousselo  
Roy  
Roybal  
Runnels  
Ruppe

NAYS—2

Podell

NOT VOTING—50

Conyers  
Davis, Ga.  
Dingell  
Dowdy  
Edmondson  
Flynt  
Gallagher  
Griffiths  
Hagan  
Hansen, Wash.  
Hebert  
Hungate  
Hutchinson  
Ichord  
Jones, Tenn.  
Landrum  
Lennon  
Long, La.  
McClure  
McCormack  
McDonald, Mich.  
McMillan  
Mathias, Calif.  
Miller, Calif.  
Nedzi

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made by the Library of Congress and the General Accounting Office will give the Congress the information it needs to make a longer term decision regarding the future role of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

I urge your support of this legislation. (Mr. MAILLIARD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. MONAGAN).

(Mr. MONAGAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation.

I introduced a bill myself along the lines of this bill, and I think it is in the interest of the United States to continue the operation of these free radios. In fact, I believe we should not have an interim authorization, but a more permanent one because of what I consider to be the value of these two broadcasting systems. These are not systems for the dissemination of news or primarily factual information—that is the function of the Voice of America. These are stations which disseminate programs which have to do with opinion and discussion of the broader implications of world events. They have permitted people behind the Iron Curtain not only to know what is going on but also to have mature, pertinent, and balanced interpretations of world affairs that otherwise would not come to them.

This is not an invasion of sovereignty as sometimes has been charged, but it is an attempt on our part to promote the free trade of ideas through these media as we would do through the broad dissemination of newspapers or magazines or of any other media of information.

One of the unfortunate effects of the way in which this legislation has been handled through the reservations of the other body has been to affect the morale of the people of these organizations, and I should like to say we have a priceless team of people who are experts with reference to the countries involved and their political and social problems. I hope the passage of this legislation and the study and recommendations which will be made by the commission which will act thereafter will be a source of encouragement to these faithful employees and some guarantee of the future continuation of these important activities.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN).

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONAGAN. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I should like to commend the gentleman for his comments. In my opinion, both Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe are proven vehicles, of value to this country. I think the vote last November in favor of continuing these programs is an indication of the solid support which they have in Congress.

The bill that we have before us today would not have been necessary had we not been obliged to reach some kind of

agreement with the other body, as the gentleman has just pointed out. It is unfortunate that this should have happened, and I agree with the gentleman that the stopgap measures by which we have continued these programs is damaging to the morale of the employees.

My guess is that a presidential commission will surely make recommendations to continue these programs. My guess also is that a presidential commission would not really be necessary, that we could make such a determination ourselves. However, regardless of the merits, we know now that there is going to be a commission. It is to report at the end of February next year. It is my hope that we will repeat what we already did almost 9 months ago, that is, authorize continuation of these programs for the current fiscal year.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. MONAGAN. I think it is rather ridiculous for us to be so concerned about the sensitivity of these other nations, who themselves have even more extensive systems of disseminating propaganda from their sources than this operation that we are proposing to continue here.

I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. PIRNIE. I thank the gentleman for yielding. I, too, would like to commend him for the attitude he has taken with respect to this important operation and the emphasis that he places upon the morale of the people who are engaged in the program. I trust that the action of this House will be an encouragement to them so that this activity can be maintained on the high level of objectivity which has been followed heretofore.

Mr. MONAGAN. I thank the gentleman for his comments. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BUCHANAN).

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, I, too, associate myself with the gentleman's remarks. I think it ought to be underlined that while as the gentleman has indicated, Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe are not confined to merely reporting of the news, they do, in fact, operate in countries where there is a controlled press and where the only knowledge—

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Connecticut has expired.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONAGAN. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I thank the gentleman.

They operate in countries where there is a controlled press and where the only knowledge the people of the Soviet Union may have of certain domestic events might come through Radio Liberty, or in the case of other countries, the reports of Radio Free Europe, so they are helping to disseminate news that probably would not be heard in many instances by the people within the country except from these sources. They do, in addition to giving a larger picture of what is going on in the world, have an editorial content. They also do some very fine news

reporting, and much-needed news reporting, from the point of view of the people behind the Iron Curtain.

Mr. MONAGAN. And ultimately they will bring about, we hope, a peaceful progression to more democratic governments in these areas.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FASCELL).

(Mr. FASCELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the bill, S. 3645.

I have actively supported the necessary funding for Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, and I hope that this authorization for fiscal year 1973 will receive overwhelming approval of the House.

There are two basic reasons why this legislation should be approved. First, from all the evidence available to us, the two radio stations have performed a valuable function over the years, penetrating the curtain of censorship imposed by the governments of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union in order to deny the people of their countries accurate, factual information about conditions in their own homelands and in the West. Under those conditions, Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty have served as a vital link of communication among the peoples of Eastern Europe, and between them and the West.

The second reason which argues for the enactment of S. 3645 is that the Congress needs additional information about these broadcasting activities, and their relevance to our foreign policy undertakings of the 1970's. Without such information, we cannot make an intelligent decision about how these operations should be conducted and funded in the future.

The House last year recognized the need for this information by approving, by a vote of 271 to 12, a proposal which I advanced, calling for the establishment of a Presidential Commission to inquire into these matters and to report on them to the Congress. Unfortunately, that proposal did not survive the conference with the other body.

The issue, however, has not been buried. Earlier this year, taking the lead from our actions, the President announced that he will appoint a Presidential Commission to evaluate Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty in the context of our present and future foreign policy. This was a wise decision, and I hope that the Commission will be appointed promptly and get started with its assignment.

In the meantime, funds are needed to continue Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty activities through the fiscal year 1973, and the passage of the bill before us will assure the availability of such funds.

For these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I again urge the House to approve S. 3645.

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support for S. 3645. This legislation authorizes funds for Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty for fiscal year 1973.

I must say that what we are doing here

today would have been accomplished a year ago had the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee not tried to kill the radios. Members of this body will recall that last year the House overwhelmingly passed a 2-year authorization bill for Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. However, an extremely difficult conference followed, in which the House conferees had to struggle long and hard to save the radios from extinction.

As most of my colleagues know, the battle for the minds of men is not yet over. So long as censorship prevails in the Soviet bloc, their citizens will seek to know the truth.

The radios are doing an excellent job of broadcasting information to people in the Soviet bloc about events in their own countries. They must have information other than that which those in control wish to make known.

While the radios are doing a good job with existing resources, I would not only continue their work, but expand it. For example, I believe that Radio Liberty should explore the possibility of broadcasting to the Baltic States in the languages of the three countries—Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania. The people of these small countries have never accepted their conquest and subjugation by the Soviet Union. Like others within the Soviet bloc they want to know what is happening within the world, including what is happening in their own countries.

I urge approval of this legislation.

Mr. STEELE. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my support of S. 3645, which will provide the funds necessary to keep Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty in operation for the fiscal year 1973.

Since the inception of the two radios following World War II, Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty have continued to function as agents of free communication among nations which do not readily exchange ideas. Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty are voices of freedom in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union; they are not government spokesmen but rather representatives of the independent free press. The service which they perform is indispensable to the continuation of open communication between the people of the United States and those in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, and therefore indispensable to increasing detente between East and West and liberalization within the Soviet bloc countries.

Our favorable action here today would provide for the continuation of the two radios while the Presidential Commission studies the future role and importance of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. The bill deserves our full support.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to associate myself with my chairman, the Honorable THOMAS E. MORAN, in urging House approval of S. 3645, the bill to authorize funding for Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty during the current fiscal year.

Mr. Speaker, I am certain that it is not necessary to review the record of accomplishments of these two radio broad-

casting activities. For many years, during a dark period in the history of Eastern Europe, these stations provided the people of those countries with information about what was happening at home and abroad. On many occasions, Radio Free Europe was the only source of information available to the people of Eastern Europe about developments in their own homelands. Radio Liberty provided the same kind of service in the area to which it was broadcasting. These informational activities, together with factual reporting about U.S. actions and policies, earned for the staffs of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty the gratitude of many who were then living behind the Iron Curtain.

Today, more information is available to the people of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union than even a few years ago. Nevertheless, much information is still being denied to the people of that area. The mass media of communication are government-controlled and somewhat selective in presenting the news. And so the role of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, even though considerably changed, remains valid.

I, therefore, support this authorization of funds to keep these stations operating during the current fiscal year. I hope that before the year is finished, we will have more information on which to base our decision about future financing of these operations. Until that happens, however, this legislation is necessary and consistent with our foreign policy undertakings.

I again urge the approval of S. 3645.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MORAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill S. 3645.

The question was taken.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 375, nays 7, not voting 50, as follows:

[Roll No. 302]

YEAS—375

Abbot  
Abernethy  
Adams  
Addabbo  
Alexander  
Anderson  
Calif.  
Anderson, Ill.  
Anderson,  
Tenn.  
Andrews, Ala.  
Andrews,  
N. Dak.  
Annunzio  
Arch-  
Arendt  
Ashbrook  
Aspin  
Aspirant  
Baillio  
Barrett  
Begich

Belcher  
Bell  
Bennett  
Bergland  
Betts  
Bevill  
Biaggi  
Biester  
Bingham  
Blackburn  
Boggs  
Boland  
Bow  
Brademas  
Brasco  
Bray  
Brinkley  
Brooks  
Brotzman  
Brown, Ohio  
Broyhill, N.C.  
Broyhill, Va.

Buchanan  
Burke, Fla.  
Burke, Mass.  
Burlinson, Tex.  
Burton  
Byrne, Pa.  
Byrnes, Wis.  
Byron  
Cabell  
Caffery  
Camp  
Carey N.Y.  
Carlson  
Carney  
Carter  
Casey, Tex.  
Cederberg  
Celler  
Chappell  
Chisholm  
Clancy  
Clark

Clausen,  
Don H.  
Clawson, Del.  
Cleveland  
Collier  
Collins, Ill.  
Collins, Tex.  
Colmer  
Conable  
Conover  
Conte  
Corman  
Cotter  
Coughlin  
Crane  
Culver  
Curlin  
Daniel, Va.  
Daniels, N.J.  
Danielson  
Davis, S.C.  
Davis, Wis.  
de la Garza  
Delaney  
Dellenback  
Denholm  
Dennis  
Dent  
Derwinski  
Devine  
Dickinson  
Diggs  
Donohue  
Dorn  
Dow  
Downing  
Drinan  
Dulski  
Duncan  
du Pont  
Dwyer  
Eckhardt  
Edwards, Ala.  
Edwards, Calif.  
Ellberg  
Erlenborn  
Esch  
Eshleman  
Evans, Colo.  
Evins, Tenn.  
Fascell  
Findley  
Fish  
Fisher  
Flood  
Flowers  
Foley  
Ford, Gerald R.  
Ford,  
William D.  
Forsythe  
Fountain  
Fraser  
Frelinghuysen  
Frenzel  
Frey  
Fulton  
Fuqua  
Galifianakis  
Garmatz  
Gaydos  
Gettys  
Gialmo  
Gibbons  
Goldwater  
Gonzalez  
Goodling  
Grasso  
Gray  
Green, Oreg.  
Green, Pa.  
Griffin  
Gross  
Grover  
Gubser  
Gude  
Haley  
Hall  
Halpern  
Hamilton  
Hammer-  
schmidt  
Hanley  
Hanna  
Hansen, Idaho  
Hansen, Wash.  
Harsha  
Harvey  
Hastings  
Hathaway  
Hawkins  
Hays  
Heckler, Mass.

Heinz  
Helstoski  
Henderson  
Hicks, Mass.  
Hicks, Wash.  
Hillis  
Hogan  
Hollifield  
Horton  
Hosmer  
Howard  
Hull  
Hunt  
Jacobs  
Jarman  
Johnson, Calif.  
Johnson, Pa.  
Jonas  
Jones, Ala.  
Jones, N.C.  
Karth  
Kazen  
Keating  
Kee  
Keith  
Kemp  
King  
Kluczyński  
Koch  
Kuykendall  
Kyl  
Kyros  
Landgrebe  
Latta  
Leggett  
Lent  
Link  
Lloyd  
Long, Md.  
Lujan  
McClory  
McCloskey  
McCollister  
McCulloch  
McDade  
McEwen  
McFall  
McKay  
McKevitt  
Macdonald,  
Mass.  
Madden  
Mahon  
Maillard  
Mallory  
Mann  
Martin  
Mathis, Ga.  
Matsunaga  
Mayne  
Mazzoli  
Meeds  
Melcher  
Michel  
Mikva  
Miller, Ohio  
Mills, Ark.  
Mills, Md.  
Minish  
Mink  
Minshall  
Mitchell  
Mizell  
Mollohan  
Monagan  
Montgomery  
Moorhead  
Morgan  
Mosher  
Moss  
Murphy, Ill.  
Murphy, N.Y.  
Myers  
Natcher  
Nelsen  
Nichols  
Nix  
Obey  
O'Hara  
O'Konski  
O'Neill  
Patman  
Patten  
Perkins  
Pettis  
Peyser  
Pickie  
Pike  
Pirnie  
Podell  
Poff  
Powell  
Preyer, N.C.

Price, Ill.  
Price, Tex.  
Pucinski  
Purcell  
Quie  
Quillen  
Railsback  
Randall  
Rangel  
Rees  
Reid  
Reuss  
Rhodes  
Riegle  
Roberts  
Robinson, Va.  
Robinson, N.Y.  
Rodino  
Roe  
Rogers  
Roncalio  
Rooney, Pa.  
Rosenthal  
Rostenkowski  
Roush  
Roussellot  
Roy  
Roybal  
Runnels  
Ruppe  
Ruth  
St Germain  
Sandman  
Sarbanes  
Satterfield  
Saylor  
Scherle  
Scheuer  
Schneebeli  
Schwengel  
Sebelius  
Seiberling  
Shipley  
Shoup  
Shriver  
Sikes  
Sisk  
Skubitz  
Slack  
Smith, Iowa  
Smith, N.Y.  
Snyder  
Spence  
Springer  
Staggers  
Stanton,  
J. William  
Stanton,  
James V.  
Steed  
Steele  
Steiger, Ariz.  
Steiger, Wis.  
Stokes  
Stratton  
Sullivan  
Symington  
Taylor  
Teague, Calif.  
Teague, Tex.  
Terry  
Thompson, Ga.  
Thompson, N.J.  
Thomson, Wis.  
Thone  
Tiernan  
Udall  
Ullman  
Van Deerlin  
Vander Jagt  
Vanik  
Veysey  
Vigorito  
Waggonner  
Waldie  
Wampler  
Ware  
Whalen  
Whalley  
White  
Whitehurst  
Whitten  
Widnall  
Wiggins  
Williams  
Wilson, Bob  
Wilson,  
Charles H.  
Winn  
Wolf  
Wright  
Wyatt

August 7, 1972

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

H 7243

Wydlar	Yatron	Zion
Wylie	Young, Fla.	Zwach
Wyman	Young, Tex.	
Yates	Zablocki	

## NAYS—7

Abourezk	Harrington	Schmitz
Albright	Hechler, W. Va.	
Dellums	Kastenmeier	

## NOT VOTING—50

Ashley	Gallagher	Mathias, Calif.
Baker	Griffiths	Metcalfe
Baring	Hagan	Miller, Calif.
Blanton	Hébert	Nedzi
Blatnik	Hungate	Passman
Bolling	Hutchinson	Pelly
Broomfield	Ichord	Pepper
Brown, Mich.	Jones, Tenn.	Poage
Burlison, Mo.	Landrum	Pryor, Ark.
Chamberlain	Lennon	Rarick
Clay	Long, La.	Rooney, N.Y.
Conyers	McClure	Ryan
Davis, Ga.	McCormack	Smith, Calif.
Dingell	McDonald	Stephens
Dowdy	Mich.	Stubblefield
Edmondson	McKinney	Stuckey
Flynt	McMillan	Talcott

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Mathias of California.  
Mr. Rooney of New York with Mr. McKinney.

Mr. Blatnik with Mr. Hutchinson.  
Mr. Dingell with Mr. Broomfield.  
Mr. Flynt with Mr. McClure.  
Mrs. Griffiths with Mr. McDonald of Michigan.

Mr. Pepper with Mr. Pelly.  
Mr. Nedzi with Mr. Brown of Michigan.  
Mr. Passman with Mr. Smith of California.  
Mr. Stephens with Mr. Talcott.  
Mr. Stuckey with Mr. Long of Louisiana.  
Mr. Jones of Tennessee with Mr. Baker.  
Mr. Burlison of Missouri with Mr. Edmondson.

Mr. Ashley with Mr. Metcalfe.  
Mr. Blanton with Mr. Chamberlain.  
Mr. Lennon with Mr. Stubblefield.  
Mr. Hungate with Mr. Miller of California.  
Mr. Ichord with Mr. Hagan.  
Mr. Ryan with Mr. Clay.  
Mr. Conyers with Mr. McCormack.  
Mr. Landrum with Mr. McMillan.  
Mr. Davis of Georgia with Mr. Rarick.  
Mr. Pryor of Arkansas with Mr. Baring.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

## UNIFORM RELOCATION ASSISTANCE

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1819) to amend the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 to provide for minimum Federal payments after July 1, 1972, for relocation assistance made available under federally assisted pro-

grams and for an extension of the effective date of the Act, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1819

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 207 of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1898) is amended by striking out "July 1, 1972," and by inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1974,".*

*(b) Section 211(a) of such Act is amended by striking out "July 1, 1972" and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1974,".*

*(c) Title II of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:*

*"INTERIM RELOCATION ASSISTANCE AND REAL PROPERTY ACQUISITION EXPENSES*

*"Sec. 222. During the period from July 1, 1972, through June 30, 1973, the head of a Federal agency is authorized to advance to a State which is not in compliance with this Act such sums in excess of the first \$25,000 of cost as may be necessary to make all payments and provide all assistance required by this Act. All sums advanced to a State under this section shall be repaid by such State as soon as practicable in accordance with regulations adopted by the head of such Federal agency."*

*(d) Section 101(3) is amended by inserting immediately after "means" the following: "a State,".*

*(e) Section 101(6) is amended by inserting immediately after "personal property from real property," the following: "which he lawfully occupies,".*

*(f) Title II of such Act, as amended by subsection (c) of this section, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sections:*

*"ASSISTANCE TO CERTAIN PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN DIRECTLY BY NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS AND PERSONS*

*"Sec. 223. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, whenever a program or project to be undertaken (A) by a nonprofit organization furnished Federal financial assistance for such program or project under section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959, under title VI of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 291), or under the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 (20 U.S.C. 701), or (B) by a State agency furnished Federal financial assistance for such program or project under the second proviso of section 10(a) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 for the rehabilitation of public housing, and the Federal financial assistance is furnished by a Federal agency pursuant to a grant, contract, or agreement and such program or project will result in the forced displacement of any person on or after the effective date of this section, the head of the Federal agency furnishing such financial assistance shall require the organization, or the State agency, as the case may be, to provide—*

*"(1) fair and reasonable relocation payments and assistance to or for such displaced persons, as are required to be provided by a Federal agency under sections 202, 203, and 204 of this title;*

*"(2) relocation assistance programs offering the services described in section 205 to or for such displaced persons; and*

*"(3) within a reasonable period of time prior to displacement, decent, safe, and sanitary replacement dwellings to such displaced persons in accordance with section 205(c) (3).*

*"(b) Notwithstanding any provision of law, whenever a program or project to be undertaken by a person furnished Federal financial assistance for such program or project under section 236 of the National Housing Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1715Z-1), by a*

Federal agency pursuant to a grant, contract, or agreement will result in the forced displacement of any person on or after the effective date of this section, the head of the Federal agency furnishing such financial assistance shall require the person receiving such assistance to provide—

*"(1) fair and reasonable relocation payments and assistance to or for such displaced persons, as are required to be provided by a Federal agency under sections 202, 203, and 204 of this title;*

*"(2) relocation assistance programs offering the services described in section 205 to or for such displaced persons; and*

*"(3) within a reasonable period of time prior to displacement, decent, safe, and sanitary replacement dwellings to such displaced persons in accordance with section 205(c) (3).*

## "REMOVAL OF VACANT IMPROVEMENTS

*"Sec. 224. No department, agency, or instrumentality of the Federal Government administering any program providing Federal financial assistance shall, for the purpose of assuring compliance with this Act, impose any limitation on the removal of vacant improvements located on real property acquired in connection with such a federally assisted project."*

*Sec. 2. Section 202(a) (2) of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, is amended by inserting immediately before the semicolon a comma and the following: "except that in any case where it is impracticable to determine such relocation expenses the payment shall be for the actual direct losses".*

*Sec. 3. Title III of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1898) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:*

## "DONATIONS

*"Sec. 307. Nothing in this title shall be construed to prevent a person, after he has been tendered the full amount of estimated just compensation as established by the approved appraisal of the fair market value of the subject property, from making a gift or donation of such property or any part thereof or of any of the compensation paid therefor, to a Federal agency, a State or a State agency, as such person shall determine."*

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?  
Mr. HARSHA. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this bill extends and in minor respects amends the Uniform Relocation Assistance Act of 1970. Primarily it extends the effective date of Federal payments under that act for 2 additional years or until July 1, 1974. In addition to that it makes several minor changes in the existing statute. Some of them are in the nature of corrections.

First, it provides that if a business has been required to be moved but the owner wishes simply to discontinue the business instead of moving it to another place, he shall not receive more than the cost of relocation. This was inserted to account for certain few abuses that had occurred in the past.

Second, it defines "a State" in such a way to make it clear that the Federal law intends for the government of a State to be included under the definition of "a State" in the earlier act.

Third, it amends the existing law by



adding the words "which he lawfully occupies" to the definition of displaced persons. This has been done to make sure that people who unlawfully occupy property involved should not receive the benefits.

Fourth, it extends the act to take care of nonprofit organizations, and those are defined as organizations and operations such as housing for the handicapped and elderly, private hospitals, higher education facilities, and certain others.

Finally, it adds a new section to allow persons to donate or make a gift of real property to any Federal agency, State or State agency for the purposes of carrying forth any of the programs authorized in the act.

That is in essence all the bill does, Mr. Speaker. I reserve the balance of my time and yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. HARSHA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation, S. 1819, as amended. I offer my support to the legislation, but I must qualify that support. The provisions of S. 1819, which amends the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, include an extension until July 1, 1974, of the 100 percent Federal funding of the first \$25,000 for any relocation payment. The bill, as passed by the Senate, extended the Federal participation indefinitely. I was opposed to this proposal. Accordingly, my colleagues of the Committee on Public Works agreed to a 1-year extension of the 100 percent Federal funding for relocation in subcommittee action and ultimately the full committee agreed to a 2-year extension of this provision.

The intent of Public Law 91-646 was to provide uniform and equitable treatment of persons displaced from their homes, businesses, or farms by Federal and federally assisted programs and to establish uniform and equitable land acquisition policies for these programs. Public Law 91-646 provides for fair relocation payments, advisory assistance, assurance that comparable, decent, safe, and sanitary replacement housing will be available for displaced persons prior to displacement, economic adjustments, and other assistance to owners and tenants displaced from their homes, businesses, or farms. The law provided for a transition period until July 1, 1972, to enable the States to implement the act. During this period the Federal Government contributed the first \$25,000 of the cost of providing each relocation payment and assistance and other new acquisition payments required by title III of the act.

I hasten to point out that the 100 percent Federal funding of section 211(a) was for the interim adjustment period, during which States could enact necessary legislation and prepare for this added responsibility for federally assisted programs. The committee, however, recognizes that extra time is now needed by some States to fully comply with the Uniform Relocation Assistance Act as to all federally assisted programs, and projects could be halted in some of these States. By the Federal Government paying the full \$25,000 of each relocation payment for the 2 years, proj-

ects can proceed on schedule with the State acting as a conduit for those Federal funds.

The committee also included a provision authorizing Federal agencies to advance to States not in compliance with the law such sums in excess of the first \$25,000 for any single relocation payments until July 1, 1973, as may be needed to provide all assistance required by the Federal law, with repayment of such sums to be made by the receiving State as soon as practicable. I wish to emphasize that States are not allowed additional time to come into compliance with the Uniform Relocation Assistance Act. However, they may act as conduits for Federal funds until they conform to provisions of the act by enactment of necessary State legislation.

Other provisions included in S. 1819 are refinements to the current law, where executive interpretation required clarification or legislative language needed modification. In each case the refinements were desirable for a more smooth and orderly operation of relocation and acquisition under the law. Section 222(d) amends section 101(3) of the act to include a State in the definition of a State agency. The committee's intent was to include a State in this definition, however the definition was interpreted incorrectly and a State was not included.

Section 222(e) amends section 101(6) to restrict those receiving relocation assistance to those displaced persons who legally occupy real property. The amendment is designed to exclude tenants illegally occupying dwellings from receiving the benefits of the act.

Section 223 of S. 1819 enumerates the following Federal programs under which the Uniform Relocation Assistance Act should apply. These programs undertaken by a nonprofit organization currently do not provide assistance to displaced persons. They are, section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959, which provides home loans to the elderly and the handicapped, title VI of the Public Health Services Act which provides for the construction of hospitals, the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963, which provides for Federal grants to universities for certain programs, section 10(a) of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 for the rehabilitation of public housing by a State agency pursuant to a grant, contract, or agreement which results in the forced displacement of any person, and, finally, as to any person receiving Federal funds to undertake a project under the authority of section 236 of the National Housing Act, as amended, which results in the forced displacement of any person.

Section 202 removes the limitation on the payment of the actual direct loss of a business or farm operation as a result of forced moving if that business or farm operation would be discontinued.

Section 224 deals with a situation in Cleveland, Ohio, where many vacant buildings have stood in the right-of-way land for Interstate 95, causing an eyesore to the surrounding neighborhood, as well as contributing to unsafe conditions in the immediate area. The section prohibits departments, agencies or in-

strumentalities of the Federal Government to impose limitations on the removal of vacant improvements located on real property acquired in connection with a federally assisted project. It is the intent of this language to have removed as soon as possible any vacant building such as those in Cleveland, Ohio.

Finally, the committee added a new section which will allow any individual to donate property or any part thereof to any State, State agency, or Federal agency for use in a federally assisted project. Currently, individuals could not do so even if they so desired.

While we all desire fair and equitable treatment for any person or business displaced by a Federal or federally assisted program or project, we must recognize that the ultimate responsibility of such relocation lies with the State in which the project takes place. There are other federally imposed restrictions on federally assisted projects, such as adherence to civil rights provisions, Davis-Bacon wage scales, and the like. The State or State agency funds these projects and all requirements contained therein on a matching basis according to grant conditions. Relocation must become a part of the requirements for States to meet for federally assisted programs.

(Mr. HARSHA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARSHA. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 1819, the bill to amend the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, now under consideration. I know that the Public Works Committee has worked diligently on the very complex and difficult problems created by the act, and I congratulate them on reporting a bill which clearly corrects the situation confronting many States which are making a "good faith" effort to comply with the law.

My own State of Georgia has been unable to comply with the present law because of a prohibition in our State constitution against granting relocation payments as required by the present act. The amendments which the committee has brought forth provide relief in that the first \$25,000 of relocation payments will be paid by the Federal Government and for any State that is not yet in compliance, the Federal agency will extend to that State the funds needed to make all relocation payments.

As a primary supporter of fiscal responsibility, I am comforted to note that the bill requires the head of the Federal Agency involved to make arrangements for the repayment of the funds extended to the States by the Federal Government.

I congratulate the Public Works Committee for this fine piece of legislation and I know that the people of Georgia have been greatly assisted by this action.

(Mr. BLACKBURN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

# U.S. RADIO ABROAD WINS SENATE TEST

Overriding Fulbright, Unit  
Votes Funds for Radio Free  
Europe and Radio Liberty

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 7—Despite the objections of its chairman, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted overwhelmingly today to approve an Administration request for \$38.5-million to extend the life of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty for at least another year.

The 10-to-3 vote of the committee, headed by Senator J. W. Fulbright, Democrat of Arkansas, virtually insured the continued existence of the two stations, whose broadcasts have long infuriated the Soviet Union and its allies.

Radio Liberty beams its programs to the Soviet Union, Radio Free Europe to the nations of Eastern Europe. Both were established in the nineteen-fifties and until last year received their funds secretly through the Central Intelligence Agency.

Senator Fulbright, who has called the stations "relics of the cold war" and a waste of taxpayers' money, argued against

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

continued Government financing of the stations during two days of hearings that ended this morning.

But aside from the support he drew from Senator Mike Mansfield, Democrat of Montana, and Senator Stuart Symington, Democrat of Missouri, he failed to convince the committee either to deny or to reduce the Administration request.

The \$38.5-million request for the next fiscal year has already been approved by both the Senate and House Appropriations Committees. The House Foreign Affairs Committee is expected to approve the necessary authorization shortly. The bill is not expected to face any significant floor fight when it is brought up for Senate and House approval later this month, Congressional sources said.

Mr. Fulbright, backed by most members of his committee, had almost succeeded in blocking funds earlier this year for the fiscal year ending June 30. But Administration pressure succeeded in bringing about a compromise allowing the stations to function until this June 30. The expected passage of the new bill will extend their life at least until June 30, 1973.

## White House View Given

The Administration's argument for continuing the stations was made by U. Alexis Johnson, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, at this morning's hearing.

He told the committee that despite the accords reached by President Nixon in Moscow, the Soviet Union and the United States would continue to be major world competitors. He said that the stations were important in that they served as "a free and independent press" for the peoples of Eastern Europe whose media are tightly controlled.

He said that if the peoples of the Communist countries had information that might otherwise be denied them by their governments, they could help bring about beneficial internal changes.

Mr. Johnson added that the broadcasting activities of Radio Liberty had not in any way impeded the Moscow talks between Mr. Nixon and the Soviet leaders.

"I do not think that there is room now for any doubt that this Administration's effort to

achieve the first strategic arms limitation agreements was a completely successful one," he said. "This success was in no way diminished by its continuing strong support for freedom of international communication, nor was the achievement of the agreements jeopardized by the continued broadcasting of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty."

Earlier this year, Mr. Fulbright had said that he thought the stations might be a factor in delaying Soviet agreement on the strategic arms treaty.

Mr. Fulbright had been increasingly frustrated in recent months in his efforts to curtail Administration programs. He was soundly defeated on the Senate floor after he had succeeded in persuading his com-

mittee to cut sharply the United States Information Agency funds for the next year. The vote today was one of the few against Mr. Fulbright by the committee itself.

Over the years, Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, both with headquarters in Munich, have received about \$500-million in Government funds. They specialize in broadcasting news and views that would not normally be permitted by the Government-controlled media, in Communist countries.

Mr. Johnson in his testimony said that efforts would be made to get financial contributions from West European countries to help defray the costs of the stations.

## IN CONGRESS

Radio Free Europe  
Measure Is Passed

The Senate has passed and sent to the White House a bill to keep Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty in operation for the next three months.

The Senate vote 65 to 6, authorizes \$36 million in federal funding for the two stations for the 12 months ending June 30. Most of the money already has been spent under emergency appropriations.

The House earlier this week yielded to the insistence of high-place senators that the stations — which long had been financed secretly by the Central Intelligence Agency — should be openly financed by the government for only one year instead of two.

Doubt about the future of the stations after June 30 was emphasized yesterday by the votes of influential senators, in effect, to shut down the stations immediately by denying them money. Voting against funding even for the next three months were Sens. Mike Mansfield of Montana, the Senate Democratic leader; J. W. Fulbright, D-Ark., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; and Allen J. Ellender, D-La., chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Other negative votes came from Sens. Harold Hughes of Iowa, William Proxmire of Wisconsin and Stuart Symington of Missouri, all Democrats.

In a months-long campaign to end taxpayer support of the stations, Fulbright called them "relics of the cold war" and a continued thorn in East-West relations.

Some senators have said they want the stations terminated and others want them continued only if they are sup-

ported by other partners of the United States in the North Atlantic community. — AP.  
lence transmitted into American homes.

Sen. John Pastore, D-R.I., issued the call for a "violence index" yesterday after taking four days of testimony on the effect televised violence has on children. The hearings were directed at childrens' programming, but the survey will cover all phases of television. Pastore is chairman of the Senate Communications Subcommittee.

The annual report will be made by the U.S. Surgeon General's Office in HEW in conjunction with the Federal Communications Commission.

Although network executives testified that they are reducing the incidence of violence, especially in childrens' programs, most public and private witnesses told the subcommittee there is too much violence and predicted even more in years to come.

"Ten years from now the networks will have far less control over these things than they do now," said Douglass Cater, a White House adviser in the Johnson administration and a leader in the creation of educational television. Cater said the proliferation of channels through cable television and growth of regular commercial television will make regulation more difficult in the future. —UPI.



H 2320

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

March 22, 1972 *Radio*

## DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION

(Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, yesterday President Nixon signed into law the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972. This bill gives permanent status to the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention. Under this Office, Government efforts will be coordinated to prevent drug addiction through education, treatment rehabilitation, training and research, and tough law enforcement. The Office will pull together the drug abuse prevention threads which now run independently through 13 Federal agencies. It is my belief that this new approach, coupled with the full cooperation of the Congress and the people, can not only root out the misery peddlers on our city streets, but also provide help to the many victims of this national problem. We must present a balanced attack on this problem. That is, we must move through tough law enforcement against the supply sources for illegal drugs while at the same time moving through strong drug abuse prevention programs against the demand for drugs among our citizens.

We need to fumigate every corner of the breeding grounds for drug addiction. Intense, coordinated efforts such as planned by the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention will give us a good start on this massive problem.

## THE NEWEST CONSUMER FRAUD

(Mr. SMITH of Iowa asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I noticed in the newspapers yesterday there were two full-page advertisements by Giant Foods and Supervalu alleging to help the consumer to spend his money better. I was curious, so I went out this morning shopping to the Giant store and the Supervalu store across the road in the 3900 block of Minnesota Avenue. I found as a matter of fact the cost per unit of proteins in the food they are pushing was more than in the food they do not want people to buy. In fact some cuts of meat were as little as one-fifth as expensive per protein unit as pizza, which is the kind of food one ad encourage people to buy. These ads constitute an outright consumer fraud. They take the consumer's money to buy an advertisement to mislead the consumer. During a special order today following other business previously scheduled, I am going to detail the facts relative to this newest consumer fraud.

## INTEREST RATES ON HOUSING

(Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I join my good friend, WILLIAM B. WIDNALL, from New Jersey, the ranking minority member on the Banking and Currency Com-

mittee, in expressing appreciation that we have a large number of housing starts. It is wonderful.

However, it is a great pity that the people who are building these homes are having to pay from \$30,000 to \$40,000 on the purchase of a \$20,000 home, in interest rates. I believe it is terrible we permit that to be done.

We have been unable to reduce the rates. They can be reduced. They could be reduced to 5 percent on housing loans to the purchaser and owner. There are ways of doing it without additional cost to the Government, to save the people tremendous sums of money. I certainly am dissatisfied that we are not able to do more to save the consumer more money on the purchase of homes, something that is so necessary in the promoting of environmental quality.

## THE EFFECT OF CHANGING THE PAR VALUE OF GOLD ON INTEREST RATES

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that implicit in the action which was taken yesterday to devalue the dollar, sponsored and fathered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PATMAN) is an increase in interest rates and inflation, because, if I read the papers correctly, many hundreds of millions, perhaps billions of dollars will be extracted from the U.S. Treasury to take care of the so-called short fall in U.S. contributions to various international institutions due to the deliberate dollar devaluation.

I wonder who is going to take care of the "short fall" for every citizen of this country whose dollars will also be depreciated as a result of yesterday's action by some 8 percent.

## CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 18, GRANTS TO RADIO FREE EUROPE AND RADIO LIBERTY

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 18) to amend the U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 to provide assistance to Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of March 14, 1972.)

Mr. MORGAN (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the statement be considered as read. It was printed in the RECORD on March 14, I am sure the Members have read the report and the statement.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

(Mr. MORGAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

After long and frustrating deliberation, the managers on the part of the House reached agreement on S. 18, which authorizes the funds necessary to keep Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty operating until the end of the current fiscal year—June 30, 1972.

The Senate agreed to the House figure of \$36 million for fiscal year 1972, an increase of \$1 million over the Senate authorization.

The House bill included an authorization for fiscal year 1973, but the Senate refused to agree to any authorization for fiscal year 1973. The House accepted the Senate provision which provides funds only through next June 30.

The Senate conferees agreed, however, as set forth in the statement of the managers "that further legislation will be considered before the end of the fiscal year."

The principal issue which confronted the conference committee was the fact that the majority of the Senate conferees wanted Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty to close down next June 30.

The House conferees insisted that we would not accept the Senate bill if, by accepting their bill, we were put in the position where we might be said to have accepted the Senate contention that the two programs were to terminate on June 30. We did not agree to the termination of these programs, and the statement of managers includes a statement agreed to by both sides that further legislation will be considered before the end of the fiscal year.

We were confronted with the fact that both Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty had run out of money and would have to close down unless agreement was reached.

The continuing resolution which had financed their operations since last July expired on February 22. They had been able to meet their payrolls for a couple of weeks, but they said it was necessary to notify their employees that they were closing down unless an agreement on the authorization was reached on March 15.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs was impressed by the testimony of the witnesses who appeared before us last fall in support of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. People who had lived behind the Iron Curtain and who had depended on these two programs for uncensored news gave convincing testimony as to the effectiveness of both of these operations.

I remember particularly that when there were riots at certain seaports in Poland over a year ago, the only way that news of these riots reached the people of Poland outside the cities was from the broadcasts of Radio Free Europe.

I believe that the United States should continue to support these programs. I also believe that this view is shared by a majority of the other body.

The latest information I have is that more than 60 Senators have joined in

# House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1972

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

*Search me, O God, and know my heart: try me and know my thoughts: and see if there be any wicked way in me and lead me in the way everlasting.—Psalm 139: 23, 24.*

Eternal Father, to whom the darkness and the light are both alike in the midst of the troubles of these trying times, worn and weary by worry and work, we turn to the quiet calm of Thy presence. For a moment we would be still and know that Thou art God.

Endow us with insight to understand the needs of our people and help us to work for greater justice in our land, for fuller freedom among the nations and for an enduring peace in our world. May we realize that Thou art our Father, our fellowmen are our brothers, and we are our brothers keepers. With this vision of Thy kingdom may we make our decisions, mold our laws and build our Nation. Thus may we walk from darkness to light, from weakness to strength, from fear to faith and from any ill will to an abiding good will. In the mood of the Master, we pray. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Without objection, the Journal stands approved.

There was no objection.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Sparrow, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 904. An act to amend the Uniform Time Act to allow an option in the adoption of advanced time in certain cases.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 3054) entitled "An act to amend the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962," agrees to a conference requested by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. NELSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. MONDALE, Mr. CRANSTON, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. STEVENSON, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. TAFT, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. SCHWEIKER, Mr. DOMINICK, and Mr. BEALL to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills and a concurrent resolution of the following titles, in which

the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 764. An act to authorize the disposal of lead from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 773. An act to authorize the disposal of metallurgical grade chromite from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 1379. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a volunteers in the national forests program, and for other purposes;

S. 3086. An act to authorize the disposal of nickel from the national stockpile; and

S. Con. Res. 55. Concurrent resolution providing for the recognition of Bangladesh.

## HOUSING BOOM CONTINUES TO PACE OUR ECONOMIC EXPANSION

(Mr. WIDNALL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Speaker, the unprecedented boom in new home construction accelerated in February. Private housing starts soared 8.4 percent over the previous month, to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of nearly 2.7 million units. This unusually strong advance indicates that the housing sector will continue to be a potent contributor to the economic expansion and provide the new homes so essential to the well-being of this Nation's families.

It is important to put these statistics in perspective. The many record-breaking months of housing construction recently may give some the idea that the housing sector has always been strong. This is, of course, a mistaken impression. Until recently, we have never had a year when housing starts totaled 2 million units. Until recently, we would have to go way back to 1950 to find a month when housing starts reached an annual rate of 2 million.

During the 1960's, housing starts never reached an annual total of even 1.6 million units. In contrast, the total for 1971 is now estimated to be nearly 2.1 million units. February 1972 is the third consecutive month that the level of starts has remained above the 2.4 million unit mark. And the level of permits for new home construction remains at 2.1 million, suggesting that starts will remain strong for many months to come.

It is easy to find bad economic news if one searches hard enough. But the housing sector will give pessimists no consolation. Housing construction has been unusually vigorous. And the signs are that this sector will continue to add strength to the current economic expansion.

## HON. OGDEN R. REID WELCOMED TO DEMOCRATIC PARTY

(Mr. HAYS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleague, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BRADEMAS) and the majority leader in welcoming the conversion of the gentleman from New York (Mr. REID) to the Democratic Party. I have been a friend of OGDEN REID since he came to the House. I think he is a sound, dedicated, hard-working Member. I think he will be a valuable addition to our party.

Might I say this is in great contrast to the mayor of Fun City, who lately converted to the party, Mr. Lindsay. I also knew him when he was here. He served on my NATO Committee. He made absolutely no contribution. He is phonier than a Confederate \$3 bill with Abraham Lincoln's picture on it.

## TRIBUTE TO THE LATE LAURENCE E. TIERNEY, JR.

(Mr. KEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. KEE. Mr. Speaker, at 2:45 a.m. this morning, Mr. Laurence E. Tierney, Jr., known widely by his friends in "Larry," died at St. Mary's Hospital in Richmond, Va., following extensive and complicated surgery.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Tierney was a neighbor and very dear personal friend of mine in my home city of Bluefield, W. Va., and he was known as the tower of strength. A man of complete dedication not only in southern West Virginia but throughout a good part of the United States.

Unfortunately, time does not permit me to list his unexcelled positions of responsibility in numerous business enterprises, each one of which grew and prospered under his able leadership. While he retired from many of his business activities, he had the ability to select extremely qualified men to carry on under his most capable direction.

Some time ago, he sold his vast coal interests and at the time of his death, he was chairman of the board of directors of the Flat Top National Bank in my home city of Bluefield. The example he set will long continue to influence and inspire us.

Mr. Speaker, while we are all filled with sadness, I take this opportunity to extend my prayers to Mr. Tierney's family and I have a strong feeling that he will watch over us from his house in the kingdom of heaven.

H 2319

sponsoring Senate Resolution 272, expressing support for Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, but the Senate conferees apparently were not influenced by this indication of the attitude of a majority of the Senate.

The bill that passed the House on last November by a vote of 271 to 12 provides a much more realistic and constructive approach than the legislation we have brought back from conference.

I believe that the conference report before us is the best agreement that could be reached under the circumstances, however, and I urge its approval.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORGAN. I am glad to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Let me compliment the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the distinguished chairman of the committee, and the gentleman from California (Mr. MAILLIARD), the ranking Republican member of the committee, for trying to get a better settlement than has been brought back to the House today. I know that both of them and the other members of the conference on the House side strove mightily to attempt to get a longer life for Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty and better funding, but complications arose in the conference which, unfortunately, could not be resolved except for the conference report which is before us today.

Could the gentleman from Pennsylvania outline, if possible, what he thinks will happen between now and the end of this authorizing legislation?

Mr. MORGAN. I understand that funds have already been appropriated and are available as soon as the authorization is approved. I can assure the minority leader that as soon as the message comes up from the Executive asking for an extension for the year 1973, the Committee on Foreign Affairs will hold hearings and take action to bring the matter before the House before the end of the fiscal year. I believe that the proposal for a study commission to decide what future arrangements should be made for continuing these programs as provided in the House is a good idea and will receive careful consideration by the Foreign Affairs Committee when the matter comes before us again. I feel it is the best approach, and I hope we can extend the life of the agency through 1973 until this study is completed.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I thank the gentleman, and I wish him well because I agree with him that this program has had a fruitful and beneficial life from the point of view of the United States. To kill these two programs now I think would be a most unwise act as far as our country is concerned.

Mr. MORGAN. I think that the many expressions of support for Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty which came from all parts of the country show that these programs are in the best interest of the United States.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. MORGAN. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Would the gentleman refresh my memory? Is the \$36 million provided in the conference report the total for fiscal 1972?

Mr. MORGAN. That is right.

Mr. GROSS. The total authorization for this purpose for fiscal year 1972?

Mr. MORGAN. That is correct. This is for fiscal year 1972 which ends June 30.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. PODELL).

(Mr. PODELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PODELL. Mr. Speaker, we have before us a bill to amend the United States Information and Education Exchange Act of 1948 to provide assistance to Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

Radio Liberty's history reads of good worthy goals, accomplished by not-so-worthy means. The revelation that Radio Liberty's espousal of the cause of freedom was financed with Central Intelligence Agency funds illustrates this point most cogently.

Thus I welcome S. 18, designed to make Radio Liberty an agent of the public interest, financed by the public and accountable to it. I welcome the proposed study commission and its goal to evaluate the need and appropriateness of such broadcasting in an era of detente.

But there is one sort of broadcasting that is clearly needed now, today, more than ever. That is regularly scheduled Yiddish broadcasts directed to Soviet Jews. Such broadcasts should not replace the regular news and feature items aired in Russian. They should be in addition to such Russian language material.

Such programs serve a dual purpose:

First, they would provide information on cultural, educational, and religious topics that Russian Jews can find nowhere else. For in Russia, all books on Jewish history and culture are locked in libraries for the use of scholars with official authorization. And I need not tell you that the Russian Government rarely favors interested Jews with such permission. In fact, several courageous men and women have served sentences in the notorious Russian labor camps for exactly this crime—unauthorized possession of Jewish educational material. Radio Liberty Yiddish programming could fill this gap now in a time when the consciousness of Russian Jews and their interest in their cultural heritage grows daily.

Second, Yiddish broadcasts to Russian Jews by a radio station financed by the U.S. Government would communicate to the Soviet Jews struggling to retain their cultural identity in an atmosphere of persecution and repression that the people of the United States support them in their valiant fight.

Some people have minimized the potential impact of such broadcasts with deceptive figures on the number of Jews who speak Yiddish. It is true that most Soviet Jews do speak Russian; but it is also true, and much more significant,

that most Soviet Jews understand Yiddish. Many, in fact, prefer to use it as a means of retaining their Jewish identity.

Some Americans, free to educate themselves and their children as they see fit, look at the decreasing usage of Yiddish in this country and wrongly conclude that Yiddish is a language of the "shtet Europe shtet" that exists no more. I disagree with this conclusion.

Soviet Jews have no freedom to send their children to cultural schools. But they do have Yiddish with its cultural richness and texture, that expresses 2,000 years of Jewish history like nothing else can, to teach their children. They would be glad, as emphasized by many prominent young Russian Jews who have escaped to the West, for Radio Liberty's help in that task.

It is a task that Radio Liberty can safely undertake without fear of upsetting our efforts to achieve a detente with the Russians. I base this conclusion on a news interview that quoted Ambassador Anatole Dobrynin, of the Soviet Union, as saying that such broadcasting would have no effect on Russian-American relations.

I have written to the Secretary of State and to Radio Liberty on this matter.

I hope that Radio Liberty will use its new freedom wisely and in the public interest, and broadcast regularly scheduled programs in Yiddish.

Mr. MAILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. MAILLIARD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the conference report on S. 18, the bill to authorize funds for the operation of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

It was an extremely difficult and frustrating conference. I am keenly disappointed that we were not able to sustain the position of the House, which had passed a reasonable and constructive bill on November 19, 1971.

I am sure most Members are aware of this intransigence of several of the Senate conferees. In their effort to kill the radios, they rebuffed our every effort to negotiate a reasonable compromise.

While the conference agreement leaves much to be desired, it does at least continue the radios through the remainder of this fiscal year. It specifies that the conferees agreed to legislation which will continue the programs at the authorized rate of \$36 million only for the balance of the current fiscal year "with the clear understanding, however, that further legislation will be considered before the end of this fiscal year."

I hope the House will demonstrate its strong support for the continuation of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty by voting overwhelming approval of this conference report.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the adoption of the conference report on S. 18 today represents the culmination of many months' laborious effort to save Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty as voices of freedom behind the Iron Curtain. While it is necessary to accept this report, the legislative solution it con-

tains is inadequate because it provides for the continuance of these two valuable radio organizations only until the end of this fiscal year. This is an insufficient reflection of the confidence this body has shown in the two radios. With the adoption of this conference report, we are now faced with the prospect in the near future of going through the hearings again and repeating the whole legislative process in order to obtain legislation for next year. The House bill would have provided a 2-year authorization and a commission to carefully study the desirability of continuing the radios and making their recommendations to the Congress before the end of that period.

In conference, the Senate conferees seemed to be unaware of the fact that the name of the game when the conferees of the two bodies meet is compromise. The Senate conferees refused to budge one iota from their 1-year authorization and from the requirement that the funding be through the State Department rather than through an independent source.

You will recall, Mr. Speaker, that the House version of S. 18 passed this body with 27 votes in favor and only 12 votes against. The Percy-Humphrey sense of the Senate resolution, Senate Resolution 272, advocating the continuance of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty has now been cosponsored by 67 Members of that body. This is a clear indication of what the Members of Congress think of the work that is being done by the radios.

As a dramatic indication of how important the voice of Radio Liberty is to those compelled to live behind the Iron Curtain, in the Soviet Union, a letter was sent this week to Congress signed by 97 residents of Israel who were able to leave the Soviet Union. Their plea to the Congress is to preserve Radio Liberty. In their letter they say:

It is very difficult to explain to you, people of a free country, how vital and important it is for everybody behind the Iron Curtain to get a true and objective information about world affairs.

We suppose that you have already received many letters and requests from righteous persons all over the world, asking you not to close down this station. We believe that they are, as we are, wondering how could you even take into consideration the shutting down of this source of encouragement and hope for so many people!

The record of the hearings in committee is replete with similar statements by former residents of Eastern Europe. We have done the right thing in preserving the radios but it is unfortunate that we must start our labors anew in order to keep the radios from falling victim to those who seek their demise.

The fact that there will be legislation concerning the radios is a tribute to the persistence, patience, and leadership of the distinguished chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I support the conference report with reluctance. I believe Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty should have long-term authorization and appropriations support, not the very limited time set by this report.

It is my understanding that necessary steps will be taken in the House and Senate to overcome the obstructionist tactics of the junior Senator from Arkansas and legislation extending the operations of these two radio stations will develop in time.

I would remind my colleagues of the House that much as we wish it, the battle for the minds of men is not yet over. So long as censorship prevails in the Soviet bloc, their citizens will seek to know the truth.

If we tire of the competition and write off the minds of millions in the Soviet bloc, we reduce their ability to influence their governments toward the liberalization of policies. To achieve a generation of peace, we must continue to compete for the minds of men.

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, my recent trip to the Soviet Union increased my understanding and appreciation of the vitally needed service to Soviet citizens—Jews and non-Jews alike—provided by Western radio broadcasts. In my conversations with Jews and dissidents in Moscow and other cities, I was told over and over again that the programs of the Voice of America and Radio Liberty, BBC, and Kol Israel make available not only hard information suppressed by official media, but also build for them a deeply needed emotional bridge to the West.

The broadcasts reassure them that they are not alone, that people in the outside world have not forgotten them and continue to take a sympathetic interest in their struggle for basic human rights.

I share the desire to end the cold war and its relics. But, as the Washington Post has noted, Radio Liberty's broadcasts are not "provocative, propagandistic diatribes." Instead, Radio Liberty provides the people of the Soviet Union with news that they are unable to obtain in any other way, and it does so, again in the words of the Post, "professionally, responsibly and effectively." The broadcast of news in this manner cannot be viewed as a continuation of the cold war, and the free flow of information cannot be viewed as an obstacle to the continued search for detente.

It may very well be that the broadcasts of Radio Liberty ought to be further toned down, but the need for reform should not impel us to "throw the baby out with the bathwater." We should make every effort to support Radio Liberty, and the desire for better relations between the United States and the Soviet Union should not prevent the acceptance of this bill which will permit Radio Liberty to continue its broadcast operations.

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to give my strong support to the conference report on S. 18, to permit continued funding for Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty through fiscal year 1972. However, I am at the same time deeply distressed by the recent impasse that for a time threatened to silence the broadcasting of factual news and opinion by these two stations to the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Communist East block nations.

It is imperative, in my judgment, that we immediately move to consider legislation to resolve the future role of Radio

Free Europe and Radio Liberty following this brief reprieve for the stations' operations.

I have a special interest in these two voices of freedom, Mr. Speaker, for I am the author of Public Law 90-215, enacted in 1967, which amended the Immigration and Nationality Act to permit the naturalization of the dedicated employees of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. Previously these individuals, who for long years selflessly served the interest of the United States abroad, had been unable to obtain citizenship. Despite their permanent resident alien status, they could not fulfill the residency requirements of our Immigration and Nationality Act because they remained in Europe to transmit messages of truth and hope to the peoples of Russia, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Romania.

I urge approval of the conference report, and I would like to include in the RECORD an article from Time magazine of March 6, and an editorial from the New-York Star-Ledger of March 16 commenting on the importance of continuing the broadcasts of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

It is my hope that Congress will act expeditiously to consider the role of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, and the proper means of financing their broadcasts, for, as the Time article noted:

They have both won a reputation for veracity and reliability inside and outside the Communist countries.

The articles follow:

[From Time, Mar. 6, 1972]

#### TURNING OFF THE RADIOS

For more than two decades, the Soviet Union and its Eastern European allies have tried to silence Radio Free Europe, which beams programs of news, music and political commentary to five Eastern European countries, and Radio Liberty, which broadcasts exclusively to the Soviet Union. Last week both stations were on the brink of being shut down—by U.S. Senator J. William Fulbright.

The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is waging a singlehanded and (so far) highly effective battle against the two stations whose broadcasts from West Germany, he feels, jeopardize America's efforts to improve relations with Communist nations. "These radios," says Fulbright, "should take their rightful place in the graveyard of cold war relics."

#### STOP PAYMENTS

One basis of Fulbright's two-year-old campaign is that the stations, instead of being the private organizations that they claimed to be, were actually supported by the Central Intelligence Agency. Last spring the Nixon Administration ordered the CIA to stop its payments and proposed the creation of a public-private corporation similar to COMSAT that would run the two stations under congressional scrutiny. But Fulbright has created a deadlock between the House and Senate over bills that would keep the stations alive until this or some other new arrangement could be worked out. As a result, a temporary congressional appropriation expired last week, leaving RFE and Radio Liberty with only enough money for a few more weeks of operation.

As it happens, Fulbright's criticism of the stations is itself a cold war relic. To be sure, when they were founded in the early 1950s, both Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty were indeed propaganda tools that sought to undermine the Communist governments. To its enduring discredit, Radio Free Europe, in the opening stage of the

1956 revolution, encouraged Hungarian freedom fighters to believe that the West would intervene militarily on their side. Since then, however, there have been massive personnel and policy changes at both stations.

#### MUSIC HOURS

Most of the old émigré right-wingers, who unrealistically ranted for an overthrow of the Communist regimes, were weeded out in favor of younger and more perceptive East Europeans and Soviet defectors. In general, these staffers have tried to encourage a process of liberalization within the Communist societies. No one can evaluate to what degree the stations have affected developments in the East bloc, but they both have won a reputation for veracity and reliability inside and outside the Communist countries.

Radio Free Europe employs 1,600 people, 960 of them at its headquarters in Munich. Operating on a \$21 million budget, it broadcasts a total of 557 hours each week in native language to Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary. About half of the programs is news and analysis of events in the various East bloc countries. Other programs range from music hours featuring the latest Western rock to special reports on living conditions of foreign workers in Western Europe.

Much of RFE's information comes from monitoring of East European news services and radio broadcasts, and interviews with travelers. The station's 100 political analysts, many of them natives of Eastern Europe, often are able to draw deductions that an official Eastern European commentator could never make. Example: the notion that the Polish government actually encourages alcoholism because it collects a big tax on vodka.

To protect its reputation for accuracy, RFE's broadcasts, if anything, err on the side of caution. When reports of Alexander Dubcek's ouster first came from Prague over a Western news ticker, RFE waited for Czechoslovakia's confirmation before airing the item. Despite the fact that for years RFE held up Yugoslavia as an example of how a Communist regime could peacefully develop toward liberalism, RFE has given extensive coverage to the Croatian crisis that has shaken Yugoslavia's progress toward greater governmental freedoms. Judging by the annual polls of East bloc tourists in Western Europe, RFE's audience is impressive: 78% of all radio-listening Poles, 81% of the Hungarians, 77% of Rumanians, 78% of Bulgarians and 60% of the Czechoslovaks. At present, all the East bloc countries except Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria have given up trying to jam RFE since the broadcasts tend to get through anyhow.

Samizdat Essay. Radio Liberty, which has a \$14 million budget, employs 800 persons, including 250 Soviet defectors. It broadcasts 24 hours daily in 19 languages. A research staff of 40 gleans Russian publications for details about happenings in the country. Through private channels, Radio Liberty receives underground *samizdat* (literally, self-publishing) manuscripts that are clandestinely circulating in the Soviet Union and broadcasts them to listeners in Russia.

At Radio Liberty, a typical day's broadcasting, in addition to hourly news bulletins, might include a *samizdat* essay by a Soviet engineer on the need for economic reform in Russia and a synopsis of a Polish film that is not being shown in Russia. Radio Liberty tries to fill in gaps caused by Soviet censorship. For example, it carries criticism by Western psychiatrists about Soviet imprisonment in mental hospitals of political dissenters.

The Soviet and Eastern European regimes understandably want RFE and Radio Liberty closed down since they challenge the governments' control over the information reaching their people. Despite Fulbright's argument that the stations must be silenced as a U.S. contribution toward relaxing tensions

in Europe, many Western Europeans maintain exactly the opposite. As one West German editorial put it: "In this era of *détente*, it is all the more important that the voice of free opinion is not silenced." Even though his Ostpolitik seeks better relations with the Communist countries, West German Chancellor Willy Brandt obviously agrees. He has consistently rejected Polish and Soviet suggestions that the stations' licenses to operate from West German territory be withdrawn.

[From the Star-Ledger, Mar. 16, 1972]

#### VOICES OF FREEDOM

The Nixon Administration has won a partial victory in averting the unfortunate shutdown of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, which have played vital roles in keeping open lines of communication for people in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

The transmissions of these stations have provided factual news of the outside world to people whose governments would prefer to force-feed with distorted domestic propaganda.

Despite a highly favorable report by the Library of Congress, which made a study at the request of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the stations were threatened with extinction because of differences between House and Senate conferees on bills authorizing the continuation of these broadcasts.

Under an arrangement worked between the White House and congressional aides, the Administration agreed to drop its efforts to obtain long-term funds for American-operated stations and accepted a plan to keep them on the air at least three more months.

The two stations were set up at the height of the cold war to broadcast news and commentary to people behind the Iron Curtain. They have been attacked and reviled by Moscow and other Communist countries because their transmissions often included news not available in the tightly-controlled Communist media.

The existence of electronic allies of liberal elements in the Communist world could be a bargaining point for the President when he visits Moscow next May. Any final decision on the fate of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty should be deferred until after Mr. Nixon returns from the Soviet Union when Congress can take a fresh look at U.S.-Russian relations.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days during which to extend their remarks on the conference report just agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

#### PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 13592, NATIONAL SICKLE CELL ANEMIA PREVENTION ACT

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 904 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

#### H. RES. 904

*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 13592) to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the prevention of sickle cell anemia. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEILL. I yield to the gentleman from California.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. BURTON was allowed to speak out of order.)

(Mr. BURTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.)

#### DEMOCRATIC STUDY GROUP WELCOMES REPRESENTATIVE OGDEN REID TO THE RANKS OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Mr. BURTON. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Democratic Study Group, I am pleased to welcome Representative OGDEN REID to the ranks of the National Democratic Party in the House of Representatives. As noted in an editorial in this morning's New York Times, he has long been a leader of the progressive wing of the Republican Party. His joining our party brings to us "another future leader of great decency, dedication, and talent."

Since the latter part of the 19th century, Representative REID's family has devoted itself to public service in the finest tradition of the Republican Party. In light of this tradition, it is easy to understand Representative REID's disillusionment with the current direction of the Republican Party.

We encourage men of conscience on the other side of the aisle to emulate Representative REID's fine example. Thus strengthened, we will go on to make the House of Representatives the progressive, responsive institution conceived by the founders of the Republic.

The editorial follows:

#### DEMOCRAT REID

Leaving the Republican party is a much tougher wrench for Representative Ogden R. Reid than it was for Mayor Lindsay. His grandfather was a founder of the G.O.P. and its Vice Presidential candidate in 1892 on a slate headed by Benjamin Harrison. The Westchester Congressman was the last member of his family to edit The New York Herald Tribune in its long career as a voice of intelligent Republicanism.

That Mr. Reid has decided he can no longer stay in the party is graphic evidence of how far to the right it has drifted under the leadership of President Nixon. Unques-



tionably, the stiff primary challenge Mr. Reid faced from powerfully backed conservative elements in the state G.O.P. helped prompt his switch into a Democratic party that is hardly at the peak of its popular appeal or internal unity. But an even stronger spur was the increasing distaste Mr. Reid felt for pretending ties with an Administration whose policies he could not swallow on such issues as civil liberties, education, child care, the fight against racial discrimination and the pace of extrication from Vietnam. Above all, his break came out of despair at the divisive trend of most Administration approaches.

As believers in a strong and vital two-party system, we are sad to see the Republican party in this state—so long a leader in the party's progressive wing—becoming a conservative bastion with diminished appeal to independents of the type responsible for the repeated elections of Governor Rockefeller and Senator Javits. But the Governor himself has been a poor recent steward of that tradition and Mr. Reid risked total isolation. His decade of service in the House has been marked by steady growth in the quality and diversity of his accomplishment. Still short of his 47th birthday, he brings to the Democrats another future leader of great decency, dedication and talent.

#### REPRESENTATIVE REID QUITTING GOP; PLANS RACE AS A DEMOCRAT

(By Richard L. Madden)

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Representative Ogden R. Reid of Westchester County, whose family's involvement with the Republican party dates back almost a century, will announce tomorrow his switch to the Democratic party.

Friends of the 46-year-old liberal Republican said that among the factors involved were a decision that he could not support President Nixon for re-election, the prospect of a difficult Republican primary fight in his newly drawn Westchester district, and a feeling that his chances for advancement to statewide office, such as Governor, were blocked on the Republican side.

Mr. Reid, who is completing his 10th year in the House and who has been increasingly critical of the Nixon Administration, scheduled a news conference for 10:30 A.M. tomorrow at the Carlyle Hotel in New York City to make what his office called "an important political announcement."

Mr. Reid was reported by his office to be in New York and unavailable for comment. However, other political figures—Republican as well as Democratic—who have talked to him in recent days said they were convinced that he would announce his candidacy for reelection as a Democrat.

Such a shift would follow by seven months the move by Mayor Lindsay, a political ally of Mr. Reid, into the Democratic party and would further weaken the ranks of the so-called progressive wing of the Republican party in New York State.

In anticipation of Mr. Reid's announcement, the Westchester County Republican organization, which had been scheduled to hold a convention in White Plains tomorrow night to designate Congressional candidates, postponed its meeting. Republican officials began discussing potential candidates who might make a strong race against the Representative.

#### PERSUASION SAID TO FAIL

It was understood that John N. Mitchell, the former Attorney General who is now directing Mr. Nixon's re-election campaign, met with Mr. Reid last weekend in an apparently unsuccessful effort to talk the Representative out of bolting the Republican party.

At a news conference in Albany today, Governor Rockefeller acknowledged that he had discussed the matter with Mr. Reid "over

the last two or three weeks." The Governor indicated that he expected a party switch.

Mr. Rockefeller said that any statement should come from Mr. Reid, whom he praised as a "long and old friend" who had been a strong supporter of previous Rockefeller campaigns for the Presidency and Governor. The Governor added:

"Now I know, and have known for quite a while, that he [Mr. Reid] has been frustrated with getting—the problem of getting things done—in Congress, and that his rate of progress onto the statewide scene in the state has not been as rapid as I think he would like to see it. So I understand the considerations he faces."

#### "THE WRONG PARTY"

Mr. Rockefeller continued: "Now, my personal feeling would be that for anyone to switch his allegiance from the Republican party to the Democratic party would be joining the wrong party at the wrong time, but that is a personal feeling."

Two years ago Mr. Reid scored only a narrow victory in the Republican primary, but he won handily in the general election, with his traditional drawing of Democratic and independent votes.

Max Berking, the Westchester County Democratic chairman, declined comment on Mr. Reid's intentions, but he said that he thought the Representative would be welcomed by Democratic officials, who are scheduled to meet Thursday night to designate candidates.

While Mr. Reid has been increasingly critical of the Nixon Administration, a decision to leave the party was regarded as somewhat uncharacteristic for the Representative, whose ties to the Republicans have been strong.

His grandfather, Whitelaw Reid, was the unsuccessful Republican nominee for Vice President on Benjamin Harrison's ticket in 1892. Mr. Reid, a former president and editor of the now defunct New York Herald Tribune, was the United States Ambassador to Israel in the Eisenhower Administration.

If Mr. Reid is re-elected as a Democrat, his 10 years of seniority in the House also might be endangered.

Mr. O'NEILL, Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 904 provides an open rule with 1 hour of general debate for consideration of H.R. 13592, the National Sickle Cell Anemia Prevention Act.

The purpose of H.R. 13592 is to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the prevention of sickle cell anemia.

A national program will be established for diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of the disease together with screening and counseling programs and informational programs.

Grants and contracts by the Secretary are authorized for the establishment and operation of voluntary screening and counseling programs as part of other existing public health care programs. In order to carry out this section of the legislation, \$20 million are authorized for fiscal year 1973, \$25 million for fiscal year 1974, and \$30 million for fiscal year 1975.

The Secretary is authorized to make grants and contracts for research and development programs. In order to carry out this section of the bill, \$5 million are authorized for fiscal year 1973, \$10 million for fiscal year 1974, and \$15 million for fiscal year 1975.

The bill sets forth the requirements applicable to grants under the act.

Mr. Speaker, sickle cell anemia is one of the greatest killers among young

black children in the Nation today. Annually, an estimated 1,155 new cases are discovered; and for each of these new cases a very painful and usually fatal disease has begun. This figure for the estimated number of new cases discovered is considerably higher than the estimate for other major hereditary childhood diseases. For instance, cystic fibrosis has only 1,206 new cases discovered annually; muscular dystrophy, 813.

At least 50,000 black Americans suffer from sickle cell anemia. Each year, one in 500 black births is afflicted with this crippling disease, and at least 5,000 require hospitalization. Although there is a wide range in the severity of the disease process, black Americans afflicted with this disease rarely survive to adulthood. Most die before they reach the age of 20.

It is important to distinguish between those who have the sickle trait and those that suffer with the disease. Those who have only one positive sickle cell gene may not suffer from the disease, but can transmit the disease to their children. Experts have estimated that of the 25 million black people in America, approximately 2.5 million may have the sickle cell trait. This means that if two carriers produce a child, there is a 25-percent chance that the child will have sickle cell anemia and a 50 percent chance that the child will be a carrier.

Sickle cell anemia results from an abnormal hemoglobin molecule in the red blood cells which cause the cells in the body to take on a sickle S-shape. Once the cells have this form, several clinical manifestations may occur: Severe anemia can result; the normal flow of blood to the vital organs such as the heart, kidney, lungs, is impeded by the sickle-shaped cell. When the normal flow of blood is impeded, intense pain results; most victims die from the disease, since the repeated oxygen crisis from lack of blood flow to vital organs causes a toll on the body.

Sickle cell anemia is a genetically hereditary form of anemia which afflicts blacks almost exclusively. At the present time, there is no known cure for this disease.

I need not emphasize the significance and importance of the legislation before us today. The national program established by H.R. 13592, National Sickle Cell Anemia Prevention Act, would not only conduct research to improve the treatment of persons suffering from sickle cell trait or sickle cell anemia. More importantly, the bill authorizes grants and contracts to assist in establishing and operating voluntary sickle cell anemia screening and counseling programs. The screening process would be to determine who has the disease and who are the carriers of the disease; this is the one major area of the disease which needs to be further developed.

It is estimated that between 8 and 13 percent of the black population carries sickle cell trait. This bill will enable tests to be run in schools in black areas to help both parents and children understand the disease and understand how best to keep healthy those who are afflicted with the disease or those who carry the trait.



# Daily Digest

## HIGHLIGHTS

Both Houses cleared bill providing temporary increase in public debt limit.

Senate tabled voter registration bill.

Senate committees approved sundry bills.

House passed rail passenger service bill.

## Senate

### Chamber Action

*Routine Proceedings, pages S 3989-S 4054*

**Bills Introduced:** 15 bills and two resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 3353-3367; and S. Res. 278 and 279.

Pages S 3994, S 4011

**Bills Reported:** Reports were made as follows:

Conference report on S. 18, authorizing funds for grants to Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty for fiscal year 1972 (S. Rept. 92-691);

S. 3353, to provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the First United States International Transportation Exposition (S. Rept. 92-692);

S. 3166, to increase ceiling on certain SBA lending programs, and extending authority therefor through fiscal 1973, with an amendment (S. Rept. 92-693); and

S. Con. Res. 55, stating the sense of Congress that the President should recognize the government of Bangladesh, with an amendment (S. Rept. 92-694).

Page S 3994

### Measures Passed:

**Urgent supplemental appropriations:** By unanimous vote of 88 yeas, Senate passed without amendment and cleared for the President H.J. Res. 1097, making certain urgent supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1972.

Pages S 4054-S 4061

**Transportation exposition medal:** Senate took from the desk, passed without amendment, and sent to the House S. 3353, to provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the First United States International Transportation Exposition.

Pages S 4062-S 4063

**Public Debt Limit:** By 55 yeas to 33 nays, Senate agreed to conference report, clearing for the White House, H.R. 12910, increasing from \$430 billion to \$450 billion the public debt limit through June 30, 1972.

Pages S 4065-S 4067

**Voter Registration:** By 46 yeas to 42 nays, Senate tabled S. 2574, to provide uniform registration requirements for Federal elections, and to institute a registration-by-mail system.

Page S 4061

**Equal Rights for Women:** Senate began consideration of H.J. Res. 208, proposing an amendment to the Constitution assuring equal rights for men and women. Under prior unanimous-consent agreement, debate on this bill will be limited to 16 hours, with 2 hours on any amendment, and, under agreement reached today, such time will begin running when Senate resumes consideration of this bill on Friday, March 17.

Page S 4062

**Air Carriers:** By unanimous consent, it was agreed that when the Senate proceeds to consider S. 1821, to provide for the transportation of Government traffic by U.S. civil air carriers to the fullest extent practicable, debate thereon will be limited to 4 hours, with 30 minutes on any amendment, with the exception of an amendment to be offered by Senator Ellender, on which there will be a 1 hour limitation.

Page S 4064

**President's Message—Manpower Report:** Senate received a message from the President transmitting his 10th Annual Manpower Report—referred to Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Pages S 4061-S 4062

**Senate Authorizations:** During the adjournment of the Senate until 10 a.m. on Friday, March 17, Secretary of the Senate is authorized to receive messages from the House of Representatives, and the President pro tempore is authorized to sign duly enrolled bills and joint resolutions.

Page S 4078

**Treaty Received:** Universal Copyright Convention, together with two related protocols (Ex. G, 92d Cong., second sess.) was received, the injunction of secrecy removed therefrom, and the convention together with President's message thereon was referred to Committee on Foreign Relations.

Page S 4064

March 15, 1972

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—Extensions of Remarks

E 2599

the widest prosperity known in the world—a trillion dollar economy, that is saving the lives of thousands, and sacrificing to share its freedom. And as America preserves its one important trait, she can lead all people toward the same goal.

We will see the wall that separates man from man destroyed. We will see America, not divided by differing groups of individuals, but united by tolerance and understanding for progress, for freedom. For as it has been said, "Tis not too late to seek a better world." America has not arrived but she is in the process of being created.

## JOB PLACEMENTS

### HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1972

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to have a report on the National Alliance of Businessmen which was presented to President Nixon by Mr. John D. Harper, chairman of the alliance.

He and his members are to be complimented on a highly successful effort. As you know, Mr. Harper is chairman of the board of the Aluminum Co. of America and working with him have been thousands of business executives.

I specifically want to call attention to the part of the report that involves the placement of veterans in jobs.

The report follows:

ALUMINUM CO. OF AMERICA,  
Pittsburgh, Pa., February 16, 1972.

The President,  
The White House,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I am pleased to give you an interim report on the progress of the National Alliance of Businessmen toward its June 30 goals of job placements for the disadvantaged and Vietnam-era veterans.

As you will recall, in a meeting at the White House last June 23, you requested that the Alliance, as part of your six-point program for veterans, take on the important task of finding jobs for 100,000 Vietnam-era veterans, in addition to our continuing program of job placements for the disadvantaged.

As of January 31, our NAB participating companies and metro organizations report that more than 45,200 Vietnam-era veterans had been hired through our Veteran/JOBS program. The accelerating pace of hiring, supported by the follow-up efforts now underway throughout our organization, make clear that we will meet, and probable exceed, our goal of 100,000 veteran hires by June 30.

In addition, hires of disadvantaged Americans under the JOBS program have continued at a strong level. For the first six months of the fiscal year, NAB companies report 102,000 disadvantaged hires. The majority of these hires continue to be under the "voluntary," non-contract NAB program, at no cost to the government.

These results are to the credit of several thousand loaned executives who have worked on our campaigns across the country this

fall. Without the assistance of these men and women, and the cooperation of our partners in the Department of Labor, these accomplishments would not have been possible.

Knowing your continued personal interest in the National Alliance of Businessmen and your support of the principles of voluntary action which it embodies, as well as your desire that every Vietnam-era veteran and every American citizen should find the opportunity for work and advancement, I am pleased to make this report to you personally.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN D. HARPER, Chairman,  
National Alliance of Businessmen.

## MY RESPONSIBILITY TO FREEDOM

### HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1972

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 25th Anniversary of the Voice of Democracy contest sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Few activities could be called more patriotic than instilling in American youth an appreciation of their Democratic freedoms and the responsibility to safeguard those freedoms. Few activities do this more than the Voice of Democracy contest.

This year about 500,000 young men and women from over 7,000 of the Nation's secondary schools competed in the contest. Each contestant was required to write and deliver an original manuscript on the subject "My Responsibility to Freedom."

I am extremely proud that one of my constituents, Mr. Mark Harmon, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil W. Harmon of Olympia, Wash., was the third place winner in the 1971 Voice of America contest.

Mark Harmon is an 18-year-old student at North Thurston High School in Lacey, Wash. After graduation he plans to attend the Northwest Nazarene College at Nampa, Idaho, to study for the ministry or a career in the educational field.

The following is the award winning essay of Mark Harmon:

#### MY RESPONSIBILITY TO FREEDOM

A man died, of an illness that was curable. If the correct medicine would have been applied. He died, clutching in his cold fist a small bottle of tiny green pills, that correct medicine. But that tiny pill bottle had never been opened, the cap never removed. Those small pills had never been put to use—never been put to work.

I, as an American today, am symbolically clutching a small bottle of tiny pills. These pills are often labeled freedom. I am a very lucky person, I hold freedom in my hands. I hold freedom of religion, I hold freedom

of choice. I hold freedom of press, assembly and petition. I hold the right to vote.

I can turn on the radio and listen to the music of my choice. From Brahms, Bach, and Beethoven to Johnny Cash or the Rolling Stones. I may go to the public library and read any selection I wish, from Einstein's Theory of Relativity to Fairy Tales by the Brothers Grimm. I have the choice of electing whom I want to represent me, from my class officers, school cheerleaders to the President of the United States. And I, as everyone, hold the right to pursue happiness, as long as I do not infringe on the rights of others. For after all, freedom is a give and take proposition. It is a way of giving, as well as receiving. You see, I hold a bottle of duties in my hands as well as a bottle of rights. It is momentous to find that President Abraham Lincoln, the epitome of freedom, used the word responsibility nearly as often as he used the word freedom. And it is my duty to recognize my responsibility, which is I must use what I hold in my hand. I must put freedom to work. For freedom never put to work is like medicine never applied. No benefits are ever obtained from either of them.

Freedom is not something given to me only to sit back and enjoy. It is something I must use, and I must be the one to use it. Me, as an individual—a committee of one. For this is where my freedom and responsibility begins. With I. A wonderful pronoun, but a singular pronoun. It is personal. It means I, and no one else. I must put freedom to work. And if ever I believe that I am not able to do this, I should remember that great work of the world always begin with one person. As one author says:

I am only one,  
But I am one.  
I can't do everything  
But I can do something.  
What I can do, I ought to do.  
And what I ought to do,  
By the grace of God I will do.

As the author points out, I am able to do something. I can put freedom to work. In several ways:

I can seek the facts . . . in everything I do. But more important than this, I can seek the truth.

I can fulfill the duties that are mine in home, school and community. It is my job to take an active part—it is my responsibility.

I can educate myself to the geography, economics, history and culture of other peoples. And I can free myself of the prejudices and misconceptions about those people.

I can learn and exercise the qualities of leadership . . . I can be patient, impartial and humble. And with taking the qualities of a leader, I can also take the responsibility and privilege of being a follower.

I can study human relations . . . in order to live compatibly with my friends, family and neighbors. I must learn what the term humanitarian truly means.

And lastly, I can practice the Golden Rule. I can love others as myself. For by loving others, I will help, instruct and educate others to the democratic processes. I can exercise my responsibility to freedom. I must exercise my responsibility. I must not die with an unopened pill bottle full of freedom. I must uncap that bottle of freedom and understand it, use it and preach it, but most important of all, I must put it to work, it is my responsibility.

March 15, 1972

**Treaty Considered:** Amendment to article VI of the statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency proposing an increase from 25 to 34 or 35 the membership of the Board of Governors of the IAEA (Ex. C, 92d Cong., second sess.) was considered as having passed through its various parliamentary stages up to presentation of resolution of ratification thereof, and, by unanimous consent, it was agreed that yeas and nays vote will be taken on such resolution at 1 p.m., on Friday, March 17.

Pages 5 4067-5 4068

**Confirmation:** Senate confirmed the nomination of Jack O. Horton, of Wyoming, to be a member of the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska.

Page 5 4078

**Nominations:** Senate received the nomination of Charles S. Whitehouse, of Virginia, to hold the rank of Ambassador while serving as Deputy Ambassador to the Republic of Vietnam; and

One Navy nomination in the rank of admiral.

Page 5 4078

**Record Votes:** Three record votes were taken today.

Pages 5 4060, 5 4061, 5 4067

**Program for Friday:** Senate met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 3:40 p.m. until 10 a.m. Friday, March 17, when Senator Percy will be recognized for a period not to exceed 15 minutes, following which there will be a period for the transaction of routine morning business for not to exceed 30 minutes, at the conclusion of which Senate will resume consideration, under debate limitation agreement, of H.J. Res. 208, equal rights for women. At 1 p.m. Senate will vote on Ex. C, 92d Cong., second sess., relating to size of Board of Governors of IAEA.

Pages 5 4063, 5 4065, 5 4068, 5 4078

## Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

## NASA AUTHORIZATIONS

**Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences:** Committee continued hearings on S. 3094, proposed fiscal 1973 authorizations for activities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, receiving testimony on the Apollo and Skylab programs from Dale Myers, Associate Administrator for Manned Space Flight, NASA.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

## RURAL DEVELOPMENT

**Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:** Committee resumed executive consideration of pending rural development legislation, but did not conclude action thereon and will meet again tomorrow.

## APPROPRIATIONS—AGRICULTURE

**Committee on Appropriations:** Subcommittee continued hearings on fiscal year 1973 budget estimates for the Department of Agriculture, receiving testimony in behalf of funds for their respective activities from Richard H. Aslakson, Manager, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation; George R. Grange, Acting Administrator, Consumer and Marketing Service; Harry C. Trelogan, Administrator, Statistical Reporting Service; and Quentin M. West, Administrator, Economic Research Service.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

## APPROPRIATIONS—D.C.

**Committee on Appropriations:** Subcommittee continued hearings on fiscal year 1973 budget estimates for the District of Columbia, receiving testimony in behalf of funds for their respective activities from John Ingram, Director, Office of Planning and Management; Mrs. James M. Newmyer, Board of Library Trustees; Julian R. Dugas, Director, Department of Economic Development; and Sam D. Starobin, Director, Department of General Services, all of the D.C. Government.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

## APPROPRIATIONS—DEFENSE

**Committee on Appropriations:** Subcommittee continued executive hearings on fiscal year 1973 budget estimates for the Defense Establishment, receiving testimony from Lt. Gen. Walter P. Leber, Safeguard System Manager, Army.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

## APPROPRIATIONS—EDUCATION

**Committee on Appropriations:** Labor-HEW Subcommittee continued hearings on fiscal year 1973 budget estimates for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, receiving testimony on funds for school assistance in federally affected areas from Duane J. Mattheis, Deputy Commissioner of Education for School Systems; Peter P. Muirhead, Executive Deputy Commissioner of Education; and Don Davies, Deputy Commissioner of Education for Renewal, all of HEW.

Hearings continue tomorrow on funds for Office of Education.

## APPROPRIATIONS—INTERIOR

**Committee on Appropriations:** Subcommittee continued hearings on fiscal year 1973 budget estimates for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, receiving testimony in behalf of funds for the administration of territorial affairs from Harrison Loesch, Assistant Secretary for Public Land Management, and Thomas F. Dunn, Territorial Officer, both of the Department of the Interior; Governor Carlos G. Camacho, of Guam; Governor John M. Hayden, of American Samoa; and Ed-

ward E. Johnston, High Commissioner, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

#### APPROPRIATIONS—PUBLIC WORKS

*Committee on Appropriations:* Subcommittee continued hearings on fiscal year 1973 budget estimates for public works, receiving testimony in behalf of proposed civil functions projects in his division from Maj. Gen. Harold R. Parfitt, Division Engineer, Southwestern Division, Corps of Army Engineers.

Hearings continue tomorrow on funds for projects in the North Pacific Division.

#### APPROPRIATIONS—SUPPLEMENTAL

*Committee on Appropriations:* Subcommittee held and concluded hearings on proposed fiscal year 1972 supplemental appropriations for the U.S. Postal Service, Treasury Department, and related agencies, after receiving testimony in behalf of funds for the National Commission on Productivity from Secretary of Commerce Peter G. Peterson; in behalf of funds for the Commission on Government Procurement from its Chairman, E. Perkins McGuire; on funds for Committee for Purchase of Products and Services of the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped from its Chairman, Adm. Kenneth R. Wheeler, Navy; and on funds for public building projects from Arthur F. Sampson, Commissioner, Public Building Service, GSA.

#### RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

*Committee on Armed Services:* Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Research and Development resumed executive hearings on research, development, test and evaluation items in S. 3108, proposed military procurement authorizations for fiscal year 1973, receiving testimony on Army mobility systems from Brig. Gen. Robert J. Baer, Director of Development, Office of Chief of Research and Development, Army.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

#### COMMITTEE BUSINESS

*Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs:* Committee, in executive session, ordered favorably reported the following business items:

The nomination of O. Louis Olsson, of Connecticut, to be a member of the National Credit Union Board;

S. 3166, to increase ceiling on certain SBA lending programs, and extend authority therefor through fiscal 1973 (amended);

An original joint resolution to extend from May 1, 1972 to August 1, 1972 authority to regulate exports;

S. 3353, to provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the First United States International Transportation Exposition; and

S. 652, to protect consumers against careless and unfair billing practices (amended).

Prior to this action, in open session, Mr. Olsson was present to testify and answer questions in his own behalf.

#### ELECTRIC GENERATING FACILITIES

*Committee on Commerce:* Committee began hearings on amendment No. 364 (to S. 1684), to establish a Federal Power Research and Development Board to promote programs to develop new means of producing clean electric energy. Witnesses heard were Representative McCormack; James T. Ramey, member, Atomic Energy Commission; Dr. S. David Freeman, The 20th Century Fund; George I. Bloom, National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners; Dr. Jerry Plunkett, Materials Consultants, Inc., Denver; Dr. Jerome Weingart, California Institute of Technology; Wilson Clark, Friends of the Earth; and Shearon Harris, Edison Electric Institute.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

#### SURFACE TRANSPORTATION

*Committee on Commerce:* Subcommittee on Surface Transportation resumed hearings on S. 2362, title II of S. 2841 and S. 2842, bills designed to modernize the regulation of and provide financial assistance to the surface transportation industry. Witnesses heard were William J. Kuhfuss, American Farm Bureau Federation; Winton Teagle, Refrigerated Transport Co., Atlanta; Stoney M. Stubbs, Frozen Food Express, Inc., Dallas; Thomas D. Copeland, Argo Collier Truck Lines Corp., Martin, Tenn.; and Ben Butler, Hunt Transportation, Inc., Omaha.

Hearings continue on Friday, March 17.

#### RFK STADIUM

*Committee on the District of Columbia:* Committee held hearings to investigate leasing, operation and maintenance, and future use of the Robert F. Kennedy Stadium, Washington, D.C., receiving testimony from Representative Sisk; and Joseph B. Cronin, president, and James Garner, counsel, both of the American League of Professional Baseball Clubs.

Hearings continue on Tuesday, April 18.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS

*Committee on Finance:* Committee met in executive session to continue consideration of H.R. 1, proposed Social Security Amendments of 1972, but adjourned for lack of a quorum.

Committee will meet again tomorrow.

#### COMMITTEE BUSINESS

*Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:* Committee, in executive session, ordered favorably reported the following bills:

S.J. Res. 193, to redesignate Cape Kennedy in Florida as Cape Canaveral;

S. 1973, to provide for the establishment of the Thaddeus Kosciuszko Home National Historic Site in Pennsylvania;

S. 3129, to establish the Longfellow National Historic Site at Cambridge, Mass. (amended);

S. 1426, to establish the Van Buren-Lindenwald Historic Site at Kinderhook, N.Y. (amended);

S. 3153, to provide for the establishment of the Gulf Islands National Seashore in Florida and Mississippi (amended);

S. 3159, to establish the John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway, Wyo.; and

S. 1411, to establish the Fossil Butte National Monument in Wyoming (amended).

Committee also approved for reporting the nomination of Jack O. Horton, of Wyoming, to be a member of the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska.

Committee will meet again on Wednesday, March 22, to consider other pending items of business.

### CRIMINAL RECORDS

*Committee on the Judiciary:* Subcommittee on National Penitentiaries resumed hearings on S. 2732, to provide procedures to nullify certain criminal records of rehabilitated first offenders which serve as a barrier to employment. Witnesses heard were Charles Eastland, The Dismas House of Louisville, Inc.; Francis L. Dale, The Cincinnati Enquirer; Aryeh Neier and John Shattuck, both of the American Civil Liberties Union; and Prof. Paul E. Wilson, University of Kansas Law School.

Hearings were recessed subject to call.

### NOMINATION

*Committee on the Judiciary:* Committee continued hearings on the nomination of Richard G. Kleindienst, of Arizona, to be Attorney General, receiving testimony from former Attorney General John N. Mitchell; and Harold F. Geneen, president, International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

### MANPOWER REFORM

*Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:* Subcommittee on Employment, Manpower and Poverty continued hearings on proposed comprehensive manpower reform legislation, receiving testimony from witnesses representing the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies, as follows: Mrs. Stella B. Hackel, Vermont Department of Employment Security; William L. Heartwell, Jr., Virginia Employment Security Commission; and Henry Rothell, Texas Employment Commission; and witnesses representing the American Vocational Association, as follows: Lowell A. Burkett, executive director, A.V.A.; Dr. William L. Ramsey, Milwaukee Area Technical College; and Arthur E. Vadnais, National Manpower Training Association.

Hearings continue on Tuesday, March 28.

### MINIMUM WAGE

*Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:* Subcommittee on Labor met in executive session to consider S. 1861, extending minimum wage coverage to additional employees, and raising the hourly minimum wage to \$2.25, but did not conclude action thereon and will meet again on Friday, March 17.

## House of Representatives

### Chamber Action

**Bills Introduced:** 45 public bills, H.R. 13804-13848; four private bills, H.R. 13849-13852; and 10 resolutions, H.J. Res. 1109-1114, H. Con. Res. 561-563, and H. Res. 899, were introduced.

Pages H 2040, H 2106-H 2108

**Bills Reported:** Reports were filed as follows:

Report entitled "Phosphates and Phosphate Substitutes in Detergents: Government Action and Public Confusion" (H. Rept. 92-918);

Report entitled "Aircraft Collision Avoidance Systems" (H. Rept. 92-919);

Conference report on S. 2097, to establish an office to supervise and promote better coordination of Federal programs to combat drug abuse (H. Rept. 92-920);

H.R. 13334, to establish certain positions in the Department of the Treasury and to fix the compensation for those positions, amended (H. Rept. 92-921);

Report entitled "Executive Reorganization: A Summary Analysis" (H. Rept. 92-922); and

H.R. 13592, to provide for the prevention of sickle cell anemia, amended (H. Rept. 92-923). Page H 2106

**Presidential Message—Manpower Report:** Received and read a message from the President wherein he transmits to Congress the 10th Annual Manpower Report of the President—referred to the Committee on Education and Labor and ordered printed with illustrations (H. Doc. 92-192). Pages H 2023-H 2024

**Higher Education:** Read and accepted a letter from Representative Scheuer wherein he resigns as a conferee on S. 659, omnibus education amendments of 1972. Subsequently, the Speaker appointed Representative Gaydos to fill the existing vacancy.

Pages H 2033-H 2034

**Public Debt Limit:** By a record vote of 237 yeas to 150 nays, the House agreed to the conference report on H.R. 12910, to provide for a temporary increase in the

public debt limit; clearing the measure for Senate action.

Pages H 2034-H 2039

**National Arbor Day:** House passed H.J. Res. 563, to authorize the President to proclaim the last Friday of April 1972, as "National Arbor Day". Agreed to committee amendments.

Page H 2039

**Father's Day:** House passed H.J. Res. 687, to authorize the President to designate the third Sunday in June of each year as Father's Day.

Page H 2039

**National Check Your Vehicle Emission Month:** House passed H.J. Res. 1095, authorizing and requesting the President to proclaim April 1972 as "National Check Your Vehicle Emission Month".

Pages H 2039-H 2040

**Pan-American Day:** House agreed to H. Res. 899, relative to the celebration of Pan-American Day.

Page H 2040

**Rail Passenger Service:** By a record vote of 237 yeas to 150 nays, with one voting "present," the House passed H.R. 11417, to provide financial assistance to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation for the purpose of purchasing railroad equipment.

Rejected a motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Agreed to the committee amendment.

Agreed to an amendment to the committee amendment that provides for all officers paid in excess of \$60,000 be paid only from net profits of the corporation (agreed to by a record teller vote of 235 yeas to 136 nays).

Rejected the following amendments to the committee amendment:

An amendment that sought to provide intercity rail passenger service between Boston, Mass. and New Haven, Conn. and between New Haven, Conn. and Washington, D.C.;

An amendment that sought to provide intercity rail passenger service between Buffalo, N.Y. and Chicago, Ill.;

An amendment that sought to give Amtrak \$500 million in guaranteed loans to be devoted solely to improvement of service in "urban corridors";

An amendment to reduce the local and State share of deficits from the operation of feeder lines from two-thirds to one-third.

An amendment that sought to strike out language which would authorize audits of those railroads who have contracted with Amtrak for the performance of intercity rail passenger service (rejected by a division vote of 16 yeas to 31 nays).

H. Res. 898, the rule under which the bill was considered, was agreed to earlier by a voice vote.

Pages H 2040-H 2065

**Meeting Hour:** By unanimous consent, the House will meet at 11 a.m. on Thursday, March 16.

Page H 2066

**Quorum Calls—Record Votes:** Two quorum calls, two record votes and one record teller vote developed during the proceedings of the House today and appear on pages H2033, H2035, H2038-H2039, H2064, and H2065.

**Program for Thursday:** Met at noon and adjourned at 5:51 p.m. until 11 a.m. on Thursday, March 16, when the House will consider by unanimous consent the conference report on S. 2097, to establish an office to supervise and promote better coordination of Federal programs to combat drug abuse; and H.R. 9615, additional immigrant visas (open rule, 1 hour of debate).

## Committee Meetings

### MEAT AND POULTRY INSPECTION

**Committee on Agriculture:** Subcommittee on Livestock and Grains continued hearings on S. 1316, H.R. 9845, H.R. 9432, and related bills, to increase Federal share of cost in cooperative Federal-State meat and poultry inspection programs. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

### HOUSING

**Committee on Banking and Currency:** Subcommittee on Housing met in executive session for continued consideration of housing legislation, and will resume consideration tomorrow.

### D.C. MISCELLANY

**Committee on the District of Columbia:** Subcommittee on Public Health, Welfare, Housing, and Youth Affairs concluded hearings on and approved for full committee action the following bills:

H.R. 2895 amended, to provide for the conveyance of certain real property in the District of Columbia to the National Firefighting Museum and Center for Fire Prevention, Inc.; and

H.R. 11032, to enable the blind and otherwise physically disabled to participate fully in social and economic life of the District of Columbia.

Testimony was heard from representatives of the National Firefighting Museum; D.C. Chapter and National Federation of the Blind; D.C. Corporation Counsel and D.C. Government and public witnesses.

The Subcommittee considered but deferred action on H.R. 11894 and H.R. 12162.

### FOREIGN AID

**Committee on Foreign Affairs:** Continued hearings on foreign aid legislation with testimony from Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, and Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, USN, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Hearings continue on Monday, March 20.



**PROTECTION OF WORLD'S OCEANS  
AND ATMOSPHERES**

*Committee on Foreign Affairs:* Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements held a hearing on H.R. 13116, to promote international cooperation in U.N. efforts to protect the world's oceans and atmospheres. Witnesses heard were Representative Halpern; Christian A. Herter, Jr., Special Assistant to the Secretary; Director, Office of Environmental Affairs, Department of State; Richard Frank, representing Sierra Club; and a representative from American Iron and Steel Institute.

**U.S. CAPITOL SECURITY PROTECTION—  
PRINTING AUTHORIZATION**

*Committee on House Administration:* Met in executive session and ordered reported favorably to the House the following resolutions:

H. Con. Res. 550, providing for the installation of security apparatus for the protection of the Capitol complex; and

H. Con. Res. 557, authorizing the printing of additional copies of House Report 92-911 (Federal Water Pollution Control Act).

**BUFFALO CREEK DISASTER**

*Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:* Subcommittee on Mines and Mining met for a briefing by Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton on the recent disaster at Buffalo Creek, W. Va.

**PROBLEMS OF SECURITIES INDUSTRY**

*Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:* Subcommittee on Commerce and Finance continued panel discussions on the problems of the securities industry, and will resume discussions tomorrow.

**FREIGHT FORWARDERS AND  
RAILROAD CONTRACTS,**

*Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:* Subcommittee on Transportation and Aeronautics continued hearings on H.R. 6242 and H.R. 3822, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to authorize contracts between freight forwarders and railroads. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF GERONTOLOGY**

*Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:* Subcommittee on Public Health and Environment continued hearings on H.R. 4979 and related bills, to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the establishment of a National Institute of Gerontology. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

**FINANCING OF PUBLIC BROADCASTING**

*Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:* Subcommittee on Communications and Power met in executive session for markup of H.R. 11807, and related bills, to provide for improved financing for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, and will resume consideration tomorrow.

**SCHOOL BUSING**

*Committee on the Judiciary:* Subcommittee No. 5, continued hearings on H.J. Res. 620, a proposed constitutional amendment relating to the assignment of public school students, and related measures. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

**DEATH PENALTY**

*Committee on the Judiciary:* Subcommittee No. 3 continued hearings on H.R. 8414, to suspend the death penalty for 2 years; and H.R. 193, to abolish the death penalty under all laws of the United States, and related bills. Testimony was heard from Cheldon H. Elsen, chairman, Committee on Federal Legislation, and Benno C. Schmidt, Jr., chairman, Subcommittee on Hart-Celler bill, Association of the Bar of the City of New York; Louis H. Pollak, professor of law, Yale University; and Ernest van den Haag, adjunct professor of social philosophy, New York University.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

**NARCOTICS ADDICTS—PACIFIC TROPICAL  
BOTANICAL GARDEN**

*Committee on the Judiciary:* Subcommittee No. 4 met in executive session and approved for full committee action the following bills:

S. 2713, to authorize the Attorney General to provide care for narcotic addicts who are placed on probation, released on parole, or mandatorily released; and

H.R. 9135, to remove the limitation on maximum number of members of the board of trustees of the Pacific Tropical Botanical Garden.

**FEDERAL AID HIGHWAY PROGRAM**

*Committee on Public Works:* Subcommittee on Roads continued hearings on the future Federal aid highway program. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

**PUBLIC WORKS AND EDA REVISIONS**

*Committee on Public Works:* Special Subcommittee on Economic Development Programs continued hearings on revisions and extensions to the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

## REVENUE SHARING

*Committee on Ways and Means:* Met in executive session for continued consideration of aid for the States, cities, counties and local governments, including both the President's revenue-sharing proposal and Chairman Mills' alternative thereto, H.R. 11950, and will resume consideration tomorrow.

*Joint Committee Meeting*

## HIGHER EDUCATION

*Conferees* met in executive session to begin to resolve the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of S. 659, proposed omnibus education amendments of 1972, but did not reach final agreement, and will meet again tomorrow.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR THURSDAY,  
MARCH 16

(All meetings are open unless otherwise designated)

## Senate

*Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences,* to continue hearings on S. 3094, proposed fiscal 1973 authorizations for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 10 a.m., 235 Old Senate Office Building.

*Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,* executive, to consider pending rural development bills, 2 p.m., room S-208, Capitol.

*Committee on Appropriations,* subcommittee, on fiscal 1973 budget estimates for the Department of Agriculture, 10 a.m., 1318 New Senate Office Building.

Subcommittee, to continue executive hearings on fiscal 1973 budget estimates for the Defense Establishment, 10:15 a.m., room S-126, Capitol.

Subcommittee, on fiscal 1973 budget estimates for the Department of the Interior, to hear Members of Congress, 10 a.m., 1114 New Senate Office Building.

Labor-HEW Subcommittee, on fiscal 1973 budget estimates for the Office of Education, HEW, 2 p.m., room S-128, Capitol.

Subcommittee, on fiscal 1973 budget estimates for public works, on funds for projects in the North Pacific Division, 2:30 p.m., room S-126, Capitol.

Subcommittee, on fiscal 1973 budget estimates for the District of Columbia, 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., 1224 New Senate Office Building.

*Committee on Armed Services,* executive, to receive subcommittee reports; and to consider pending routine nominations, 10:30 a.m., 212 Old Senate Office Building.

Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Research and Development, to continue executive hearings on R.D.T. & E. items in S. 3108, military procurement authorizations bill, 2 p.m., 212 Old Senate Office Building.

*Committee on Commerce,* to continue hearings on amendment No. 364 (to S. 1684), to establish a Federal Power Research and Development Board, 9:30 a.m., 457 Old Senate Office Building.

Full committee, to resume hearings on S. 295, 1344, and 2279, bills designed to assist and strengthen the national transportation industry, 10 a.m., 5110 New Senate Office Building.

Full committee, executive, on committee business, 11 a.m., 5112 New Senate Office Building.

*Committee on Finance,* executive, to consider H.R. 1, proposed Social Security Amendments of 1972, 10 a.m., 2219 New Senate Office Building.

*Committee on Foreign Relations,* to hold hearings on S. 3200, to authorize funds for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, to hear Director Gerard C. Smith, 2 p.m., 4221 New Senate Office Building.

*Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,* Subcommittee on Territories and Insular Affairs, to hold hearings on S. 1400 and H.R. 8787, to provide that Guam and the Virgin Islands shall have a nonvoting delegate in the House of Representatives, to hear Governor Evans, of the Virgin Islands, and Governor Carnacho, of Guam, 10 a.m., 3110 New Senate Office Building.

*Committee on the Judiciary,* to continue hearings on the nomination of Richard G. Kleindienst, of Arizona, to be Attorney General, 10:30 a.m., 2228 New Senate Office Building.

*Committee on Labor and Public Welfare,* to resume hearings on the nomination of Michael H. Moskow, of New Jersey, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor, 9:45 a.m., 4232 New Senate Office Building.

Full committee, executive, to consider S. 2675, to provide payment of benefits to victims and survivors of victims of black lung disease, 10 a.m., 4232 New Senate Office Building.

## House

*Committee on Agriculture,* Subcommittee on Domestic Marketing and Consumer Relations, to hold hearing on H.R. 7287, to prohibit trading in Irish potato futures on commodity exchanges, 10 a.m., 1301 Longworth Building.

*Committee on Appropriations,* Subcommittee on Public Works-AEC, executive, 10 a.m., H-307, Capitol.

Subcommittee on Military Construction, executive, 10 a.m., B-300 Rayburn Building.

Subcommittee on Defense, executive, 10 a.m., H-140, Capitol.

Subcommittee on Interior, executive, 1 p.m., H-305, Capitol.

Subcommittee on Treasury-Postal Service-General Government, executive, 10 a.m., H-301, Capitol.

Subcommittee on Labor-HEW, executive, 10 a.m., H-164, Capitol.

Subcommittee on Transportation, executive, 10 a.m., H-236, Capitol.

Subcommittee on State, Justice, Commerce, Judiciary, executive, H-310, Capitol.

Subcommittee on Agriculture-Environmental and Consumer Protection, executive, 1 p.m., B-305 Rayburn Building.

Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, executive, 2 p.m., H-309, Capitol.

*Committee on Armed Services,* executive, to continue hearings on H.R. 12604, the military procurement authorization for fiscal year 1973, 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., 2118 Rayburn Building.

Special Subcommittee on Intelligence, to continue hearings on H.R. 9853, to amend the National Security Act of 1947 to provide for a continuing review and study of measures that should be taken with respect to the designation and protection of information within the Department of Defense and certain other agencies which affects the national security, 10 a.m., 2337 Rayburn Building.

*Committee on Banking and Currency,* Subcommittee on Housing, executive, to continue markup of housing legislation, 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn Building.

*Select Committee on Crime,* executive, on pending business, 10 a.m., 321 Cannon Building.

*Committee on Education and Labor,* Special Subcommittee on Labor, to hold oversight hearings on labor relations in professional sports, 10 a.m., 2175 Rayburn Building.

*Committee on Foreign Affairs,* executive, to continue consideration of H.J. Res. 900, to create an Atlantic Union Delegation; H. Con. Res. 471, to seek relief from restrictions on Soviet Jews; and H. Con. Res. 535, providing for recognition of Bangladesh, 10 a.m., 2172 Rayburn Building.

Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements, to hold hearing on U.S. participation in U.N. Conference

on Human Environment, Stockholm, Sweden, 2 p.m., 2200 Rayburn Building.

Subcommittee on National Security Policy and Scientific Developments, to hold hearing on report of status of POW/MIA matters and activities as they relate to the Department of Defense, 2 p.m., 2255 Rayburn Building.

*Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs*, Subcommittee on Territorial and Insular Affairs, to hold hearing on H.R. 5336, to amend the Organic Act of Guam, 9:45 a.m., 1324 Longworth Building.

*Committee on Internal Security*, subcommittee to continue hearings on the Federal loyalty security program, 10 a.m., 311 Cannon Building.

*Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce*, Subcommittee on Transportation and Aeronautics, to continue hearings on H.R. 6242 and H.R. 3822, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to authorize contracts between freight forwarders and railroads, 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn Building.

Subcommittee on Public Health and Environment, to hold hearings on H.R. 4979 and related bills, to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the establishment of a National Institute of Gerontology, 10 a.m., 2218 Rayburn Building.

Subcommittee on Communications and Power, executive, to continue consideration of H.R. 11807 and related bills, to provide for improved financing for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, 10 a.m., 2216 Rayburn Building.

Subcommittee on Commerce and Finance, continue panel discussions on securities industry, 10 a.m., 2322 Rayburn Building.

*Committee on the Judiciary*, Subcommittee No. 5, to continue hearings on H.J. Res. 620, a proposed constitutional amendment relating to the assignment of public school students, and related measures, 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn Building.

Subcommittee No. 3, to continue hearings on H.R. 8414, to suspend the death penalty for 2 years; and H.R. 193, to abolish the death penalty under all laws of the United States, and related bills, 10 a.m., 2226 Rayburn Building.

Subcommittee No. 4, to hold hearing on H.R. 13315, to provide for the dissemination and use of criminal arrest records in a manner that insures their security and privacy, 9 a.m., 2237 Rayburn Building.

Subcommittee No. 2, to hold hearings on H.R. 10502, to provide for expanded protection of public officials and foreign officials, 10 a.m., 2212 Rayburn Building.

*Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries*, Subcommittee on Merchant Marine, to continue hearings on H.R. 13324, to

authorize appropriations for the fiscal year 1973 for certain maritime programs of the Department of Commerce, 10 a.m., 1334 Longworth Building.

Full committee, executive, to consider H.R. 13188, Coast Guard authorization bill; H.R. 13324, maritime authorization bill; and H.R. 9552, cruise legislation, 10:30 a.m., 1334 Longworth Building.

*Committee on Post Office and Civil Service*, to consider pending business, 10 a.m., 210 Cannon Building.

*Committee on Public Works*, Subcommittee on Roads, to continue hearings on the future Federal-aid highway program, 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn Building.

Special Subcommittee on Economic Development Programs, to continue hearings on revisions and extensions to the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended, 10 a.m., 2253 Rayburn Building.

*Committee on Science and Astronautics*, Subcommittee on Space Science and Applications, executive, to mark up H.R. 12824, NASA authorization bill, 10 a.m., 2325 Rayburn Building.

Subcommittee on Science, Research and Development, to continue markup of H.R. 12753, National Science Foundation authorization for fiscal year 1973, 10 a.m., B-374 Rayburn Building.

Subcommittee on Manned Space Flight, to continue hearings on H.R. 12824, NASA authorization bill, 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn Building.

Subcommittee on Manned Space Flight, executive, to mark up H.R. 12824, NASA authorization bill, 1 p.m., 2318 Rayburn Building.

*Select Committee on Small Business*, Subcommittee on Special Small Business Problems, to hold hearing on national gas survey and synthetic fuel development, 10 a.m., 2359 Rayburn Building.

*Committee on Ways and Means*, executive, to continue consideration of aid for the States, cities, counties, and local governments, including both the President's revenue-sharing proposal and Chairman Mills' alternative thereto, H.R. 11950, 10 a.m., main hearing room, Longworth Building.

### Joint Committees

*Joint Committee on Atomic Energy*, to hold hearings on proposed amendments to the licensing provisions of the Atomic Energy Act, to hear AEC Chairman Schlesinger and Commissioner Ramey, 10 a.m., room S-407, Capitol.

*Conferees*, executive, on S. 659, proposed Higher Education Amendments of 1972, 2 p.m., room S-207, Capitol.

*Next meeting of the SENATE*  
10 a.m., Friday, March 17

*Next meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES*  
11 a.m., Thursday, March 16

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S2138

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

February 21, 1972

clipping the wings of the Federal Judiciary. Three years ago I introduced a bill in the Senate that would have brought this result, but liberal forces defeated it. I have just introduced a new proposal and am co-sponsoring others. But I realize that a constitutional amendment faces a rocky road and would take at least two years for ratification even under the most favorable conditions.

For this reason, I am going to push for action by the National government and the National administration on three fronts: The passage, first, of a statute outlawing forced busing. And then I'd like to see action by HEW in stopping busing plans which it submits to the Federal courts. And then I'd like to see a changed attitude on the part of the Federal judiciary, all the way up to the Supreme Court.

The irony of forced busing is that wherever court orders and HEW plans require school boards to spend hundreds of thousands of tax dollars providing unneeded and unwanted transportation, that means fewer tax dollars available for improving the quality of teaching, for more libraries and better school buildings and for greater educational opportunities for our children. In their mad rush to concoct illogical and impractical plans for social change, the bureaucrats and Federal judges purposefully seem to neglect the fact that quality education for the individual child is the most important consideration. I can assure Alabamians—white and black—that my concern will continue to be to see that every child in Alabama and the Nation has the opportunity to obtain a good education.

## QUORUM CALL

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business?

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McGEE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## RADIO FREE EUROPE AND RADIO LIBERTY

Mr. McGEE. Mr. President, the subject I wish to comment upon is the controversy now going on in this body with regard to Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. We have had honest differences of opinion on this matter in recent years, particularly in the Committee on Foreign Relations, and we have sought to work our wisdom to arrive at a collective judgment of all the members of the committee as well as our colleagues in the House of Representatives. Yet we remain divided and separated by our basic differences.

What I wanted to say about these two programs is by way of updating information on their current operations. Updating to stress that, perhaps because of the Senate's concern about the program and keeping it as up to date with the real world as possible, both programs have really been taken out of the cloak-and-dagger category. They have been removed from the concealment of the white trenchcoats and have been brought out into the open. But they are still

beaming their messages of news and information about the Western World to the people behind the Iron Curtain, and that is what is important.

I know there are those among my colleagues on this side of the aisle who characterize these programs as an archaic reflection of the cold war interval of our history. But I think that not only does a disservice to both programs, but tortures the purpose of their impact, which is strictly information.

I have just come back from a visit to some of the countries behind the Iron Curtain, Mr. President, and I can say that while I was there, this point was made to me by people who are now, at this very moment denied access to the news in their locally controlled newspapers, which in turn are controlled by monolithic-government decisions. The only other point of view which they have access to, in addition to the material which is given to them by their government-controlled sources, comes from these two sources—Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

This is what makes the difference. Now that we have arrived, in effect, at a detente in Europe between the blocs that emerged in the wake of World War II, the one thing that is going for an improvement in relations is the opening of channels of information so that each side can see the most of the other side, and understand. One of those instrumentalities remains the radio programs that are currently beamed from Munich into that part of the world.

Therefore, I think that this very moment, when we are beginning to realize the changes and the breakthroughs that the impasse has made possible by avoiding open hostilities, would be the very worst time to suddenly cut off these programs or use parliamentary tactics for delaying action upon them.

We serve nobody well, least of all ourselves, in that kind of approach. Many times, individual citizens on the street in some of the countries I visited—and even in two instances officials of their governments—stressed how important it was for them to establish more contacts with the United States, more understanding of the West, not less. But they were constrained in doing so because of the higher decisions made over the bloc countries.

So, whatever else, I think it is important that we address ourselves to these peaceful means, these nonviolent techniques, for chipping away at the walls that separate people. It is only when people can associate with people, it is only when ideas can interchange and be interchanged, that we can genuinely arrive at a common base of understanding.

At this particular moment, when we have the SALT talks underway, when we have an admitted new atmosphere between the East and the West, when our President is in another and very strange part of the world on a significantly important mission, it ill behooves us to abandon these channels of information to a part of the world that has said it hungers for more information. They do not have to agree with us, but they want the new sources of news.

We are told by some critics that this could be done through the Voice of America. That misses the point, Mr. President. It misses the point. The Voice of America is an official organ and expression of our Government. We are trying to avoid the imposition of a government pattern or a government profile or a government point of view. We are trying to increase instead the channels of contact and understanding.

Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, when removed from the Voice of America, removed from the stringencies of clandestine operations as in their very inception, become an even richer factor in breaking down the walls that separate the two worlds.

To continue with my prepared remarks:

Tomorrow we face the prospect that vital funds will be cut off for the operation of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty unless there is congressional action approving authorizing legislation for these two programs.

There are some in this body who want both these operations terminated. Their reasons are varied, but the major objections seem to be the following:

The question of whether their broadcasts help or hinder efforts to normalize East-West relations.

American and European opinion believes these radios to be outdated and obsolete—relics of the "cold war."

The radios are a part of some mysterious deception.

The radios, if they have contemporary value, would find financial support in Europe as well as in the United States.

I would like to take this opportunity to deal with these assertions in an effort to clarify the misconceptions surrounding these two radios. Both Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, in the opinion of those who have closely studied their operations, perform a significant service in communicating to the peoples of the Iron Curtain countries of Europe.

There is more than ample evidence that the U.S. Congress strongly supports their operation. Last August the Senate, by a voice vote, passed a 1-year authorization bill for both radios. In November 1971 the House, by a large majority, passed a 2-year bill. Both Houses, by their votes, took the position that these radios were valuable assets which should be continued. Both indicated they should be subjected to careful study with regard to their future.

It is asserted that American and European opinion holds the radios to be outdated and obsolete. However, the record reveals just the opposite view is true.

The majority of those American papers commenting on the question have done so positively and overwhelmingly. Perhaps the most succinct statement of consensus of American press opinion is the Washington Post's editorial of June 26, 1971, which concludes:

Detente, if it means anything, means widening the West's contacts with the East, not helping the East to seal off its people from the West. It means the exchange of people, goods, words and ideas. This is the essential business of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. The Congress, in its right-minded determination to shake the stations

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S 2137

I am convinced that ways can be found to keep the coal industry viable, to meet our energy needs, and at the same time, provide essential reclamation.

## ORDER OF BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the distinguished junior Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SCHWEIKER) will now be recognized for not to exceed 15 minutes.

(The remarks of Mr. SCHWEIKER made at this point on the introduction of S. 3201 are printed in the Record under Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.)

## TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order there will now be a period for the transaction of routine morning business for not to exceed 30 minutes, with statements therein limited to 3 minutes.

## ORDER FOR RECOGNITION OF SENATOR PEARSON TOMORROW

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that tomorrow after the prayer by the Chaplain and after the two leaders have been recognized, under the standing order, the Senator from Kansas (Mr. PEARSON) be recognized for not to exceed 15 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed a bill (H.R. 12350) to provide for the continuation of programs authorized under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

## HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H.R. 12350) to provide for the continuation of programs authorized under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

## QUORUM CALL

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The remarks Mr. ALLEN made at this point on the introduction of Senate Joint Resolution 207 are printed in the Record under Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.)

## ORDER OF BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business?

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, I will suggest the absence of a quorum so that Senators who may not have had the opportunity to speak in the morning hour may do so.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The absence of a quorum has been suggested. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## PRESIDENT NIXON'S JOURNEY FOR PEACE

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, by resolution of the Congress this historic day is commemorated as one of united support for President Nixon's efforts to bring a relaxation of international tensions and achieve an enduring and just peace. The search for peace is a universal quest, and the Congress has, I believe, spoken for each of our citizens and all of mankind in expressing sincere and fervent hopes for the success of the President's undertakings in this cause.

I am sure these hopes were in the minds of millions of Americans and people around the world who watched the President's arrival in China last night. Seldom has there been an event signifying a more profound step in the efforts of man to fulfill the potentials of his civilization.

There have never before been two more powerful nations in terms of material and human resources. Never before have two nations possessing this power been isolated and alienated for so long a period of time. And, thankfully, never before have two such nations attempted to reach out to find ways that will enable each to fulfill its dreams, pursue its own course and yet avoid a confrontation that could plunge both into war, chaos, and destruction.

That handshake at the Peking airport between President Nixon and Premier Chou En-lai was more than the act of two leaders of two nations. It was something seen all too rarely in the record of men on this earth.

It was an effort to build—without destruction preceding it. It was a gesture for peace—without a war imposing it. It was an attempt to understand, to communicate, to share and nurture what is common to all men—the hope for peace.

I am tremendously proud to be an American today. I am proud of our Nation's ideals and principles. And I am proud that our President, standing firmly on those ideals and principles, is acting to preserve them and insure their survival in a changing and complex world. And on this national day of unity I believe all Americans share this pride.

## QUORUM CALL

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MOSS). Without objection, it is so ordered.

## OPPOSITION TO FORCED BUSING

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, from time to time I make reports to the people of Alabama by a radio message, and this morning I made such a report to the people of Alabama regarding the effort to bring to an end the vicious and destructive forced busing of little children in an effort to attain a mathematical racial balance in public schools. I ask unanimous consent that that radio message be printed in the Record at this point.

There being no objection, the report was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

## OPPOSITION TO FORCED BUSING

A new and bitter floor fight is under way in the United States Senate in an effort to bring to an end the vicious and destructive forced busing of boys and girls in order to obtain a mathematical racial balance in public schools.

For three years I have been saying on the floor of the Senate that if the North were required to observe the same tyrannical court decisions and rulings of the HEW as have been required of the South, we would see changes in their attitudes and approach to the serious problems of education.

Now that Northern schools are facing court orders calling for forced busing, public pressures are causing Northern lawmakers to listen again to what we southerners have been saying.

Just last week Senator Jackson discovered the value of Freedom of Choice, and Senator Griffin, the Republican whip from Michigan, is seemingly trying to change directions and he is being followed by a number of others. Our message has even gotten into the White House where the President announced his opposition to busing for the purpose of racial balance, although he has refrained from committing himself to a course of action.

This turn of events gives encouragement to those of us who have been fighting against destruction of our public schools, and I would welcome the President's assistance in calling to a halt the court-ordered practice of busing.

I have maintained from the very beginning that the fight forced busing is above politics. What is at stake is the future of public education in the United States.

We in the South have already experienced and are suffering the disastrous effects of plans and orders of the Federal Judiciary and of the social planners of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Forced busing is destroying our public schools. It is causing parents and the public to withdraw their support of public education and it is making it well-nigh impossible for our children, black and white, to receive a good education.

Nationwide polls show that the vast majority of Americans, black and white, are dead set against forced busing of children from their neighborhood schools. When black parents in Detroit were asked to list in order their desires for education, they overwhelmingly named quality teaching as top priority. Almost 70 percent of the parents polled were against forced busing.

I believe that a properly worded constitutional amendment may be the best method of



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Senate, which would fund the radios through the Department of State only until June 30, and the bill passed by the House which would fund them through the chairman of the proposed Study Commission, provide for public funding. On this matter, the desire of Congress for overt financing is clearly being met. It is time to cutaway from this issue the clouds of suspicion and look at these radios for what they are. We should study them as they are viewed by objective examiners and create for them the legislative structure of support they deserve. At this late date in the fiscal year, it seems to me we have only the choice of following the guidance offered by the Congressional Research Service Study which the Committee on Foreign Relations asked us in its July 30 report to wait for or to create—a new broader Commission to come up with new findings in 1973 in accordance with the bill passed in the House.

As to the argument that if the radios had contemporary value, they would find financial support in Europe as well as in the United States, I question the validity of such an assertion. I do not believe that the radios can make a serious effort to seek public financial support in the United States. However, I believe we should pursue the cost-sharing route.

Finally, I would like to refer my colleagues to a column written by Rowland Evans and Robert Novak which appeared in the February 17, edition of the Washington Post. They refer to two studies compiled by the Library of Congress Congressional Research Service into the efficacy of continuing the operations of both radios. Draft reports warmly praised the two programs and recommended continued U.S. financing.

According to the columnists, one report said Radio Free Europe "contributes substantially to preserve the reservoir of good will toward the U.S."—by Eastern Europeans.

In some cases regimes have grudgingly adopted some features desired by their publics and supported by Radio Free Europe.

As Evans and Novak point out, the other Library of Congress report suggests that—

Radio Liberty encourages detente, amelioration of international differences through negotiations, strengthening of the United Nations as an instrument of peace and creation of a world system based on the rule of law.

The evidence is overwhelming in support of both Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. Therefore, I believe that the Congress should act with dispatch in approving the authorizing legislation for both operations.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excellent editorial published in the New York Times this morning, which makes some of the same points.

I think it behooves us to move on this. We are only frittering away our own interests. We are only wasting away our own opportunities; no one else's.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### SAVING FREE VOICES

For a generation now, Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty have contributed enormously to enlarging the market place of ideas in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. Their transmissions have made available to those countries factual news of the outside world that the governments involved would have preferred their subjects did not know. In addition, these stations have broadcast the writings of such dissidents as Nobel Prize-winner Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, whose masterly novels and stories are prohibited in the Soviet bloc. A Library of Congress study of these stations, made at the request of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has paid high tribute to these organizations' contributions toward liberalization of the Soviet world.

But now both these stations are threatened with extinction tomorrow unless House and Senate conferees end a Congressional stalemate. This situation arose because each chamber voted a different bill authorizing the continuation of these broadcasts.

If the deadlock kills Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, the chief gainers will be the Soviet bloc's hardliners who hate the two radio stations as allies of the liberal and progressive elements in the Communist world. Moreover, the demise of these broadcasts because of the inability of House and Senate conferees to agree would hardly project a flattering view of the American legislative system, nor would it add to American prestige for Europeans to see an important political question decided by a mere technical stratagem.

We believe the work of these two stations has a lasting validity and importance, but even those of a different view must realize that the existence of these organizations provides potential bargaining counters for President Nixon's Moscow visit next May. At the least, all concerned should be able to agree that a final decision on the future of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty cannot be made until Mr. Nixon has returned from the Kremlin, and Congress can take a hard look at the post-Moscow situation of American foreign policy.

#### COMMUNICATIONS FROM EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, ETC.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore (Mr. GAMBRELL) laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

##### REPORT ON DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CONTRACTS

A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (R. & D.), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on Department of the Army research and development contracts, for the 6-month period ended December 31, 1971 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

##### REPORT ON MORTGAGE SETTLEMENT COSTS

A letter from the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, and Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on mortgage settlement costs (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs.

##### REPORT OF NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON INTERNATIONAL MONETARY AND FINANCIAL POLICIES

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting pursuant to law, a report of the National Advisory Council on international monetary and financial policies, for the year ended June 30, 1971 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

#### REPORTS OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Audit of Payments From Special Bank Account to Lockheed Aircraft Corporation For the C-5A Aircraft Program During the Quarter Ended December 31, 1971", Department of Defense dated February 18, 1972 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Incomplete Installation of the Management Accounting System For Procurement of Equipment and Missiles", Department of the Army, dated February 18, 1972 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

#### REPORT OF OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Office of Coal Research, for the year 1972 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

#### REPORT ON ALCOHOL AND HEALTH

A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on alcohol and health (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

#### REPORT ON HIGHWAY RELOCATION ASSISTANCE

A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on highway relocation assistance, dated January 1972 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Public Works.

#### PETITIONS

Petitions were laid before the Senate and referred as indicated:

By the ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore (Mr. GAMBRELL):

A resolution adopted by the Diocese of Washington, Washington, D.C., supporting the President of the United States in his efforts to end American military involvement in Southeast Asia; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

#### INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. SCHWEIKER:

S. 3201. A bill to expand the scope of the National Heart and Lung Institute, to provide for special emphasis on the prevention of arteriosclerosis and the creation of cardiovascular disease prevention centers, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. TALMADGE:

S. 3202. A bill for the relief of Miss Marilyn Ann Mucha. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOLE (for himself and Mr. GRIFFIN):

S. 3203. A bill to amend the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended, in order to extend under certain circumstances the expiration date specified in a power of attorney executed by a member of the Armed Forces who is missing in action or held as a prisoner of war. Referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FANNIN:

S. 3204. A bill to amend title IV of the Social Security Act to permit greater flexibility in State plans for aid and services to

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free of the CIA, should not lose sight of the reason for letting them continue it.

In this morning's publication of the New York Times an editorial concluded:

We believe the work of these two stations has a lasting validity and importance, but even these of a different view must realize that the existence of these organizations provides potential bargaining counters for President Nixon's Moscow visit next May. At the least, all concerned should be able to agree that a final decision on the future of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty cannot be made until Mr. Nixon has returned from the Kremlin, and Congress can take a hard look at the post-Moscow situation of American foreign policy.

The Western European press has likewise supported the two radios. The London Daily Telegraph stated on June 9, 1971:

There is now talk of revising the status of these stations, and signs of a "liberal" offensive on their freedom. It is odd that the self-appointed defenders of civil liberty in the West should have so little concern for the same liberties in the East. Would it really make the world any safer or the Soviet leaders any nicer if our last thin line of communication with the people of the Communist world were cut?

The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung also wrote last year that—

The station is termed an "inciting station" in East bloc polemics. The reason: it breaks the regimes' news monopoly, and informs the population . . . quite frequently about events in their own country which were intended to be kept secret.

Favorable editorials have been printed by most of the major papers of Western Europe. Earlier this month I was in Germany where I delivered a paper to a NATO conference in Munich. And while there, I had the occasion to reevaluate the two operations. Everywhere I went I was personally made aware of the valuable service both stations render. Likewise, less than 2 weeks ago I visited behind the Iron Curtain in Southeastern Europe. Even there I encountered a strong disposition among both officials and private citizens and an expressed will to increase contacts with the United States, including better communications as well as more trade and cultural exchanges. One spokesman in particular stressed the difficulty his people have in getting news from "the outside"—meaning the U.S.A.

For some it is still a fundamental question as to whether the broadcasts of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty help or hinder efforts to normalize East-West relations.

However, it is interesting to note that a key clause in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 10, 1948, was officially endorsed by the Soviets. Article 19 of that Declaration states:

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Broadcasts have not been a hindrance to working out problems which divide the East from the West. While much re-

mains to be done and serious problems face us, there have been some significant steps forward within the past 2 years. We could cite such things as the SALT talks which are now going forward; the completion of the West German treaties with Poland and the Soviet Union which now await ratification; and the opening of possibilities for some progress on a mutual and balanced forces reduction. The Berlin talks were concluded with agreement among the four occupying powers and we have recently had the announcement of the President's planned trip to Moscow.

Concurrent with these Government-to-Government talks, we have seen a stepping up on the part of the Eastern European governments of their efforts at increasing trade and their attempts at obtaining the benefits of a much greater input of Western technology into their economies. We have also tried to broaden our economic and technological relations with the Eastern European nations.

Broadcasting has not prevented this process. If the Soviet Union really believed it did, I doubt if they would devote more than 330 hours a day in 78 languages to conduct what it calls the ideological struggle against imperialism. As Janusz Kolczynski, the Director of the Polish Institute for Research in East-West Relations, said in a Moscow conference last year:

Our concept rules, as is well known, that peaceful co-existence does not extend to the sphere of ideology, that there cannot be a truce in this sphere.

The fact is that both East and West are extensively engaged in international radio communication. It is also a fact that East-West negotiations are proceeding on a variety of issues.

Agreements are reached on matters of perceived mutual interest. International broadcasting does not interfere with that process. Indeed, real normalization will become negotiable only with the further evolution of the Communist purpose. The full, free flow of information is so indispensable to that process.

The notion that Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty engage in "cold war polemics" or seek to incite revolution is one of the myths these radios have had to live with for a long time. That argument, as well as the assertion that money spent on the radios might be better spent on cultural exchange, is most ably, refuted by a prominent former Polish official, Henryk Birecki who wrote:

These two activities are ultimately serving the same goal in entirely different ways. They should never be contrasted.

I was head of the Department of Cultural Exchanges in the Polish Foreign Office from 1960 to 1968. From the other side of the negotiating table I could see how hard and often without success the American diplomats had to fight for each award of a scholarship . . . or permission for an American ensemble to visit Poland. It must be remembered that, of necessity, cultural exchanges may embrace only a limited number of people and are subject to control, consent and restrictions of the respective government which may discontinue them at will when they cease to serve their own interests. Foreign broadcasts are the only line of direct communication with millions of people in

the Soviet bloc countries which are entirely independent of censorship and influence of the authorities.

As a member of the collective leadership in the Polish Foreign Office and a close associate of the late Adam Rapacki, Minister of Foreign Affairs and a Politburo member, I had an opportunity to observe from inside the impact of Radio Free Europe on the ruling elite. I can state that literally everybody in this inner circle of power, including Gomulka himself, was assiduously following Radio Free Europe broadcasts. Ministers used to start their working day by reading monitoring bulletins of RFE broadcasts. My own habit became so deeply rooted that when I became an exile in 1968, I sold some of my few remaining valuables to buy a good radio set in order to listen in on Radio Free Europe. Even abroad, only from this radio station could I learn what was going on in my country.

Few people in the West realize how anxious the rulers in the totalitarian system are to learn the authentic views of the opposition whose freedom of expression they themselves have suppressed. To some extent Radio Free Europe has become the voice of the silent opposition. It plays this role in a responsible, sometimes even overcautious, manner. RFE news and commentaries are topics of daily discussions at all levels including the members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the governmental offices. Communist leaders who have become prisoners of their own monopoly of information need this radio for their own private enlightenment, but at the same time fear its impact on others.

This eloquent letter, written last summer to the Washington Star, says a great deal about the impact of the very special type of broadcasting represented by Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. Broadcasting which can kindle the type of relationship which this letter reflects, cannot be simply taken off the news wires of UPI, AP, or Reuters. Careful research into the developments in the country of each audience is mandatory as is careful and objective analysis of trends which must often be pieced together from fragments of censored domestic news. This type of broadcasting is not the business of the official U.S. broadcasters, the Voice of America.

Presenting a full day's programming to their audiences and maintaining a constant contact with the domestic issues listeners are concerned with is a demanding task—the demands in time, personnel, equipment, and management are substantial, much greater than are the demands on each of the language services of the Voice of America which broadcasts perhaps 2 or 3 hours daily to its audiences and is focusing primarily on much more readily provided United States and international news. I believe it to be a mistake to compare Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty to the Voice of America as it would be a mistake to compare them to CBS, ABC or NBC. They are different types of broadcasters with different functions which do not duplicate each other. For the service they provide and the impact they have, their cost is not excessive.

Now, it has also been asserted that the radios are a part of some mysterious chain of deception. This is hardly the case. The radios are currently being publicly funded through a continuing resolution. Both the bill passed by the

local governments, including both the President's revenue sharing proposal and Chairman Mills' alternative thereto, H.R. 11950.

Committee adjourned subject to call.

## Joint Committee Meetings

### AEC AUTHORIZATIONS

*Joint Committee on Atomic Energy:* Committee held hearings on proposed fiscal 1973 authorizations for activities of the Atomic Energy Commission, receiving testimony from Chairman James R. Schlesinger, who was accompanied by Commissioners James T. Ramey, Wilfred E. Johnson, Clarence E. Larson, and William O. Doub, all of the AEC.

Hearings continue in executive session on Tuesday, February 1.

### RADIO FREE EUROPE

*Conferees* met in executive session to resolve the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of S. 18, authorizing funds for grants to Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty for fiscal year 1972, but did not reach final agreement, and recessed subject to call.

## COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR THURSDAY, JANUARY 27

(All meetings are open unless otherwise designated)

### Senate

*Committee on Armed Services,* executive, to receive a briefing on the worldwide situation from CIA Director Helms, 10 a.m., 212 Old Senate Office Building.

*Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs,* to hold hearings on the nominations of John Eugene Sheehan, of Kentucky, to be a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; C. Jackson Grayson, Jr., of Texas, to be Chairman of the Price Commission; and George H. Boldt, of Washington, to be Chairman of the Pay Board; to be followed by an executive session to consider these nominations, resolution requesting operating funds, and other committee business, 10 a.m., 5302 New Senate Office Building.

*Committee on Commerce,* executive, to consider committee budget, 2 p.m., 5112 New Senate Office Building.

*Subcommittee on Foreign Commerce and Tourism,* to continue hearings on S. 2754, to authorize Secretary of Commerce to engage in certain export expansion activities, 10 a.m., 5110 New Senate Office Building.

*Subcommittee on Surface Transportation,* to continue hearings on S. 2362 and S. 2842, to provide financial assistance to and modernize regulatory laws affecting the surface transportation industry, 10 a.m., 1318 New Senate Office Building.

*Committee on Finance,* to continue hearings on H.R. 1, proposed Social Security Amendments of 1972, 10 a.m., 2221 New Senate Office Building.

*Committee on Foreign Relations,* to begin hearings on Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Seabed (Ex. H, 92d Cong., first sess.), 9:30 a.m., 4221 New Senate Office Building.

*Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity,* executive, to consider its final report, 3:30 p.m., room S-224, Capitol.  
*Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs,* executive, on committee business, 11:30 a.m., room EF-100, Capitol.

### House

*Committee on Appropriations,* to hold open hearings on the 1973 Budget, 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn Building.

*Subcommittee on Transportation,* executive, FAA briefing, 1:15 p.m., H-236 The Capitol.

*Committee on Armed Services,* to continue hearings on the Department of Defense supplemental appropriations authorization for fiscal year 1972, 10 a.m., 2118 Rayburn Building.

*Subcommittee No. 2,* to hear Dr. George C. S. Benson, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, discuss the current status of both the Senior and Junior ROTC programs, 9 a.m., 2212 Rayburn Building.

*Special Subcommittee on Drug Abuse in the Armed Services,* executive, to continue markup of H.R. 9503, to authorize a treatment and rehabilitation program for drug dependent members of the Armed Forces to follow full committee meeting if time permits, 2216 Rayburn Building.

*Select Committee on Crime,* executive, on pending business, 10 a.m., 321 Cannon Building.

*Committee on Education and Labor,* to markup H.R. 12350 and related bills, Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1971, 10 a.m., 2175 Rayburn Building.

*Select Subcommittee on Labor,* to continue hearings on H.R. 11167, Employment and Manpower Act of 1972, 10 a.m., 2261 Rayburn Building.

*Committee on Government Operations,* Subcommittee on Legislation and Military Operations, to continue hearings on H.R. 6962, Department of Community Development Act, 9:30 a.m., 2247 Rayburn Building.

*Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,* Subcommittee on Public Lands, to hold hearings on H.R. 1915, convey real property of U.S. (private); H.R. 1956, convey real property in California (private); H.R. 9018, modify boundaries of Santa Fe, Gila, Cibola and Carson National Forests, N. Mex.; and H.R. 11330, convey lands to University of Utah, 9:45 a.m., 1324 Longworth Building.

*Committee on Internal Security,* to consider Federal employee loyalty security program, 10 a.m., 314 Cannon Building.

*Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce,* Subcommittee on Commerce and Finance, to continue panel discussions on the problems of the securities industry, 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn Building.

*Subcommittee on Public Health and Environment,* to continue hearings to review activities under the Clean Air Act, 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn Building.

*Special Subcommittee on Investigations,* to inquire into the ICC administration of the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act of 1933 and related agency procedures, 10 a.m., 2325 Rayburn Building.

*Subcommittee on Transportation and Aeronautics,* executive, to continue consideration of H.R. 11384, relating to high-speed ground transportation, by enlarging the authority of the Secretary to undertake research and development, removing the termination date thereof; H.R. 11416, to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to provide for the regulation of rates and practices of air carriers and foreign air carriers in foreign air transportation; and H.R. 11417, to provide financial assistance to AMTRAK, 10 a.m., 2218 Rayburn Building.

*Committee on the Judiciary,* Subcommittee No. 1, executive, on private immigration bills, 10 a.m., 2237 Rayburn Building.

*Next meeting of the SENATE*  
10 a.m., Thursday, January 27

*Next meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES*  
12 noon, Thursday, January 27

*Committee on Rules*, to hold hearings on the following bills:  
H.R. 11394, creating a new judicial district and providing for additional district judgeships;

H.R. 10086, to provide for increases in appropriation ceilings and boundary changes in certain units of the national park system;

S. 748, to authorize payment and appropriation of the second and third installments of the U.S. contributions to the Fund for Special Operations of the Inter-American Development Bank;

S. 749, to authorize U.S. contributions to the Special Funds of the Asian Development Bank; and

S. 2010, to provide for increased participation by the United States in the International Development Association, 10:30 a.m., H-313 Capitol Building.

*Committee on Science and Astronautics*, to continue hearings with Panel on Science and Technology, 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn Building.

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## Congressional Record

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File 1RL  
December 6, 1971

mittee to give favorable and I would hope concurring consideration to the figures as set by the Senate.

I wish the chairman of the committee would comment further to some degree, if he would.

Mr. MAHON. The other body increased the supplemental appropriation bill above the budget by about three-quarters of a billion dollars, overall. That is a very considerable sum. There are many items included in this amount, all of which of course are subject to conference. I am sure the conferees will give sympathetic consideration to all of the additions above the budget and otherwise that were added in the other body. However, in view of the desperate financial situation confronting this country, it is just not practical for the Congress to try fully to fund all legislative authorizations.

Mr. ROGERS. I understand that, and I am not asking for full funding and I do not think anyone is. However, we are asking in its consideration in this conference that you do give special consideration to proper funding of health manpower. I think this is essential.

I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. NELSEN. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I would like to point out this is probably one of the most important bills we will have passed in this Congress. So many of the needs are so extensive. There was such complete agreement in our committee as to that. I join with my colleague from Florida in calling this to the attention of the committee. I am sure they will give attention to it in their judgment.

Mr. MAHON. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. ROGERS. I am glad to yield to the chairman.

Mr. MAHON. I am pleased to have these views and suggestions. I think my friend from Florida knows that we on the Committee on Appropriations try to cooperate with the House in doing what we can do reasonably. Since our Federal finances are in such bad shape, we do have to weigh all of the claims on our limited Federal funds. We just try to do the best we can do under the circumstances. The views that have been expressed here will be helpful to the conferees in connection with this measure.

Mr. ROGERS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. MAHON, WHITTEN, ROONEY of New York, BOLAND, NATCHER, FLOOD, STEED, SMITH of Iowa, Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, Messrs. McFALL, BOW, CEDERBERG, RHODES, MICHEL, SHRIVER, and McDADE.

#### APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON S. 18, RADIO FREE EUROPE AND RADIO LIBERTY

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 18) to amend the U.S. Information and Educational

Exchange Act of 1948 to provide assistance to Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, with House amendments thereto, insist on the House amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. MORGAN, ZABLOCKI, HAYS, FASCELL, MAILLIARD, FRELINGHUYSEN, and BROOMFIELD.

#### INTERIM EXTENSION OF HOUSING AND BANKING LAWS

The SPEAKER. The further unfinished business of the House is the question on the motion of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PATMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate Joint Resolution—Senate Joint Resolution 176—as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate joint resolution.

#### TELLER VOTE WITH CLERKS

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I demand tellers with clerks.

Tellers with clerks were ordered; and the Speaker appointed as tellers Messrs. PATMAN, WIDNALL, ANNUNZIO, and HALL.

The Committee divided, and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 357, noes 4, answered "present" 1, not voting 69, as follows:

[Roll No. 434]

#### [Recorded Teller Vote]

##### AYES—357

Abernethy	Burke, Fla.	Dow
Abourezk	Burke, Mass.	Downing
Abzug	Burlison, Mo.	Drinan
Adams	Burton	Dulski
Addabbo	Byrne, Pa.	Duncan
Alexander	Byrnes, Wis.	Dwyer
Anderson, Calif.	Byron	Edmondson
Anderson, Ill.	Cabell	Edwards, Ala.
Anderson, Tenn.	Caffery	Edwards, Calif.
Andrews, N. Dak.	Camp	Ellberg
Annunzio	Carey, N.Y.	Erlenborn
Archer	Carter	Esch
Arends	Casey, Tex.	Eshleman
Ashbrook	Cederberg	Evans, Colo.
Aspin	Celler	Fascell
Aspinall	Chamberlain	Findley
Badillo	Chappell	Fish
Baker	Clark	Fisher
Barrett	Clausen, Don H.	Flood
Begich	Clawson, Del.	Flowers
Bell	Cleveland	Flynt
Bennett	Collier	Foley
Bergland	Collins, Tex.	Ford, Gerald R.
Betts	Colmer	Ford, William D.
Bevill	Conable	Forsythe
Biaggi	Conte	Fountain
Blester	Corman	Fraser
Bingham	Cotter	Frelinghuysen
Blackburn	Coughlin	Frenzel
Blanton	Crane	Frey
Boggs	Culver	Fulton, Tenn.
Boland	Daniel, Va.	Fuqua
Bolling	Daniels, N.J.	Gallagher
Bow	Danielson	Garmatz
Brademas	Davis, Ga.	Gaydos
Brasco	Davis, S.C.	Gettys
Bray	Davis, Wis.	Gialmo
Brinkley	de la Garza	Gibbons
Brooks	Delaney	Goldwater
Broomfield	Dellenback	Gonzalez
Brotzman	Denholm	Goodling
Brown, Mich.	Dennis	Grasso
Brown, Ohio	Dent	Gray
Broyhill, N.C.	Devine	Green, Oreg.
Broyhill, Va.	Dickinson	Green, Pa.
Buchanan	Dingell	Griffin
	Donohue	Griffiths
	Dorn	Gross

Grover	Mahon	Ruth
Gude	Mailliard	Ryan
Hagan	Martin	St Germain
Haley	Mathis, Ga.	Sandman
Hall	Matsunaga	Satterfield
Halpern	Mayne	Saylor
Hamilton	Mazzoli	Scherie
Hammer	Meeds	Scheuer
Hammerschmidt	Melcher	Schmitz
Hanley	Michel	Schneebeli
Hanna	Mikva	Schwengel
Hansen, Idaho	Miller, Ohio	Scott
Hansen, Wash.	Mills, Md.	Sebelius
Harrington	Minish	Seiberling
Harvey	Mink	Shoup
Hastings	Minshall	Shriver
Hathaway	Mitchell	Sikes
Hays	Mollohan	Sisk
Hechler, W. Va.	Monagan	Skubitz
Heinz	Montgomery	Slack
Helstoski	Moorhead	Smith, Calif.
Henderson	Morgan	Smith, Iowa
Hicks, Mass.	Morse	Smith, N.Y.
Hicks, Wash.	Mosher	Snyder
Hillis	Moss	Staggers
Hogan	Murphy, Ill.	Stanton, J. William
Hollifield	Murphy, N.Y.	Stanton, James V.
Horton	Myers	Steed
Hosmer	Natcher	Steele
Hull	Nedzi	Steiger, Ariz.
Hungate	Nelsen	Steiger, Wis.
Hunt	Nichols	Stephens
Hutchinson	Nix	Stratton
Ichord	Obey	Stubblefield
Jarman	O'Hara	Stuckey
Johnson, Calif.	O'Konski	Symington
Johnson, Pa.	O'Neill	Talcott
Jonas	Passman	Taylor
Jones, Ala.	Patman	Teague, Calif.
Jones, Tenn.	Patten	Terry
Karh	Pelly	Thompson, Ga.
Kastenmeier	Pepper	Thompson, N.J.
Kazen	Perkins	Thompson, Wis.
Keating	Pettis	Thone
Kee	Peyser	Tiernan
Keith	Pike	Udall
Kemp	Pirnie	Ullman
King	Podell	Vander Jagt
Koch	Poff	Vanik
Kyl	Preyer, N.C.	Veysey
Kyros	Price, Ill.	Vigorito
Landgrebe	Price, Tex.	Waggonner
Latta	Pryor, Ark.	Wampler
Leggett	Quile	Whalen
Link	Rallsback	White
Lloyd	Randall	Whitehurst
Long, La.	Rarick	Widnall
Long, Md.	Reid, N.Y.	Williams
Lujan	Roberts	Wilson, Charles H.
McClary	Robinson, Va.	Winn
McCollister	Robison, N.Y.	Wolf
McCormack	Rodino	Wyatt
McCulloch	Roe	Wylie
McDade	Rogers	Wyman
McDonald, Mich.	Roncallo	Yates
McEwen	Rooney, N.Y.	Yatron
McFall	Rooney, Pa.	Young, Fla.
McKay	Rosenthal	Young, Tex.
McKinney	Roush	Zablocki
McMillan	Roussetot	Zion
Macdonald, Mass.	Roy	
Madden	Roybal	
	Runnels	
	Ruppe	

##### NOES—4

Carney  
Rees  
Van Deerin  
Waldie

#### ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

##### Quillen

#### NOT VOTING—69

Abbitt	Gallifanakis	Mills, Ark.
Andrews, Ala.	Gubser	Mizell
Ashley	Harsha	Pickle
Baring	Hawkins	Poage
Belcher	Hébert	Powell
Blatnik	Heckler, Mass.	Pucinski
Burleson, Tex.	Howard	Purcell
Chisholm	Jacobs	Rangel
Clancy	Jones, N.C.	Reuss
Clay	Kluczynski	Rhodes
Collins, Ill.	Kuykendall	Riegle
Conyers	Landrum	Rostenkowski
Curlin	Lennon	Sarbanes
Dellums	Lent	Shipley
Derwinski	McCloskey	Spence
Diggs	McClure	Springer
Dowdy	McKevitt	Stokes
du Pont	Mann	Sullivan
Eckhardt	Mathias, Calif.	Teague, Tex.
Edwards, La.	Metcalf	Ware
Evans, Tenn.	Miller, Calif.	Whalley

pend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 45, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.  
The SPEAKER. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the yeas and nays have been ordered on this particular bill.

#### PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CORMAN. Is it possible at this point, by unanimous consent, to take these votes by recorded tellers instead of by rollcall?

The SPEAKER. The yeas and nays were ordered on this bill under the unanimous-consent agreement, so the Chair has no discretion on that.

#### PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Is this the bill, H.R. 45, relating to the Institute for Continuing Studies of Juvenile Justice?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is correct.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 238, nays 135, not voting 58, as follows:

[Roll No. 433]

#### YEAS—238

Abourezk	Dow	Karth
Abzug	Drinan	Kastenmeier
Adams	Dwyer	Kazen
Alexander	Edmondson	Keating
Anderson,	Edwards, Calif.	Kee
Calif.	Ellberg	Kemp
Anderson, Ill.	Erlenborn	Koch
Anderson,	Esch	Kyros
Tenn.	Eshleman	Leggett
Andrews,	Evans, Colo.	Link
N. Dak.	Fascell	Long, Md.
Annunzio	Findley	Lujan
Archer	Fish	McClary
Ashley	Flowers	McCormack
Aspin	Foley	McDade
Badillo	Ford,	McDonald,
Barrett	William D.	Mich.
Begich	Forsythe	McFall
Bell	Fraser	McKinney
Bergland	Frelinghuysen	Macdonald,
Biaggi	Frenzel	Mass.
Bieber	Frey	Madden
Bingham	Fulton, Tenn.	Mailliard
Blanton	Fuqua	Matsunaga
Boggs	Gallagher	Mazzoli
Boland	Garmatz	Meeds
Bolling	Gialmo	Melcher
Brademas	Gibbons	Michel
Brasco	Gonzalez	Mikva
Brooks	Grasso	Miller, Calif.
Broomfield	Gray	Minish
Brotzman	Green, Pa.	Mink
Brown, Mich.	Griffiths	Mitchell
Buchanan	Gude	Mollohan
Burke, Mass.	Halpern	Moorhead
Burlison, Mo.	Hamilton	Morgan
Burton	Hanley	Morse
Byrne, Pa.	Hanna	Mosher
Byrnes, Wis.	Hansen, Idaho	Moss
Carey, N.Y.	Hansen, Wash.	Murphy, Ill.
Carney	Harrington	Murphy, N.Y.
Cederberg	Harvey	Myers
Celler	Hastings	Nedzi
Clark	Hathaway	Nelsen
Cleveland	Hays	Nix
Collier	Hechler, W. Va.	Ohey
Collins, Tex.	Heckler, Mass.	O'Hara
Conyers	Heinz	O'Neill
Corman	Helstoski	Patman
Cotter	Hicks, Mass.	Patten
Coughlin	Hicks, Wash.	Pepper
Culver	Hillis	Perkins
Daniels, N.J.	Hogan	Pettis
Danielson	Holifield	Peyser
Davis, S.C.	Horton	Podell
de la Garza	Hosmer	Poff
Dellenback	Hungate	Preyer, N.C.
Dickinson	Jacobs	Price, Ill.
Dingell	Johnson, Calif.	Pryor, Ark.
Donohue	Jones, Ala.	Quie

Rallsback  
Randall  
Rangel  
Rees  
Reid, N.Y.  
Robison, N.Y.  
Rodino  
Roe  
Rogers  
Roncalio  
Rooney, Pa.  
Rosenthal  
Roush  
Roy  
Roybal  
Ruppe  
Ryan  
St Germain  
Sandman  
Scheuer  
Schneebell  
Schwengel  
Seiberling

Shoup  
Sikes  
Sisk  
Skubitz  
Slack  
Smith, Iowa  
Smith, N.Y.  
Staggers  
Stanton,  
J. William  
Stanton,  
James V.  
Steed  
Steele  
Steiger, Wis.  
Stephens  
Stokes  
Stratton  
Stuckey  
Symington  
Terry  
Thompson, N.J.  
Thone

#### NAYS—135

Abernethy  
Addabbo  
Arends  
Ashbrook  
Aspinall  
Baker  
Bennett  
Betts  
Bevill  
Blackburn  
Bow  
Bray  
Brinkley  
Brown, Ohio  
Broyhill, N.C.  
Broyhill, Va.  
Burke, Fla.  
Byron  
Cabell  
Caffery  
Camp  
Carter  
Casey, Tex.  
Chamberlain  
Chappell  
Clancy  
Clausen,  
Don H.  
Clawson, Del.  
Colmer  
Conable  
Crane  
Daniel, Va.  
Davis, Ga.  
Davis, Wis.  
DeLaney  
Denholm  
Dennis  
Dent  
Devine  
Dorn  
Downing  
Duncan  
Edwards, Ala.  
Fisher  
Flood

Minshall  
Monagan  
Montgomery  
Natcher  
Nichols  
O'Konski  
Passman  
Pelly  
Pike  
Pirnie  
Price, Tex.  
Quillen  
Rarick  
Roberts  
Robinson, Va.  
Rooney, N.Y.  
Rousset  
Hull  
Ruth  
Satterfield  
Saylor  
Scherle  
Schmitz  
Scott  
Sebelius  
Shriver  
Smith, Calif.  
Snyder  
Steiger, Ariz.  
Stubblefield  
Talcott  
Taylor  
Teague, Calif.  
Thompson, Ga.  
Thomson, Wis.  
Veysey  
Waggonner  
Wampler  
Whitten  
Williams  
Wylder  
Wylie  
Wyman  
Young, Fla.  
Zion

#### NOT VOTING—58

Abbutt  
Andrews, Ala.  
Baring  
Belcher  
Blatnik  
Burlison, Tex.  
Chisholm  
Clay  
Collins, Ill.  
Conte  
Curlin  
Dellums  
Derwinski  
Diggs  
Dowdy  
Dulski  
du Pont  
Eckhardt  
Edwards, La.  
Evins, Tenn.

Galifianakis  
Gubser  
Hagan  
Harsha  
Hawkins  
Howard  
Kluczynski  
Kuykendall  
Landrum  
McCloskey  
McClure  
McKevitt  
Mann  
Mathias, Calif.  
Metcalfe  
Mills, Ark.  
Mizell  
Pickle  
Powell

Pucinski  
Purcell  
Reuss  
Rhodes  
Riegle  
Rostenkowski  
Sarbanes  
Shipley  
Spence  
Springer  
Sullivan  
Teague, Tex.  
Ware  
Whalley  
Wiggins  
Wilson, Bob  
Wright  
Zwach

So (two-thirds not having voted in favor thereof) the motion was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mrs. Chisholm and Mr. Kluczynski for, with Mr. Andrews of Alabama, against  
Mr. Rostenkowski and Mr. Diggs for, with Mr. Abbutt against.

Mr. Howard and Mr. Clay for, with Mr. Bureson, of Texas, against.

Mr. Blatnik and Mr. Dellums for, with Mr. Rhodes against.

Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Collins of Illinois, for, with Mr. Spence against.

Mr. Reuss and Mr. Metcalfe for, with Mr. Bob Wilson against.

Mr. Dulski and Mr. Pucinski for, with Mr. Teague of Texas, against.

#### Until further notice:

Mrs. Sullivan with Mr. Kevitt.  
Mr. Shipley with Mr. Belcher.  
Mr. Evins of Tennessee with Mr. du Pont.  
Mr. Galifianakis with Mr. Mizell.  
Mr. Mills of Arkansas with Mr. Gubser.  
Mr. Mann with Mr. Kuykendall.  
Mr. Wright with Mr. Harsha.  
Mr. Landrum with Mr. Derwinski.  
Mr. Pickle with Mr. McClure.  
Mr. Dowdy with Mr. McCloskey.  
Mr. Baring with Mr. Mathias of California.  
Mr. Eckhardt with Mr. Conte.  
Mr. Purcell with Mr. Powell.  
Mr. Wiggins with Mr. Springer.  
Mr. Hagan with Mr. Ware.  
Mr. Zwach with Mr. Whalley.

MESSRS. DOWNING, DENHOLM, MAHON, DUNCAN, MINSHALL, and WILLIAMS changed their votes from "nay" to "yea."

MESSRS. SCHWENGEL and BARRETT changed their votes from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

#### APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 11955, SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1972

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 11955) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—and I shall not object—I do want to bring to the attention of the House, and particularly to the attention of the chairman and the members of the Appropriations Committee, the concern which people all over this country have as to proper funding of the Health Manpower legislation which has just passed this Congress and which the President has just signed, asking that it be adequately funded.

The supplemental came up, and the OMB set the figure at about 44 percent of what this Congress has authorized, a very inadequate sum which simply will not meet the needs of the people of this Nation as to getting doctors and getting nurses trained.

If we do not start now we will never get on top of the medical shortage in this country, nor will we be able to get involved in raising the quality and standards of health care in this Nation. We must have the necessary manpower.

The Senate in its bill has raised that sum to about 72 percent of what the Congress has already authorized and the President has signed.

I am not asking to instruct the conferees at this time, but I would ask the chairman and the members of the com-